THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1890.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,106—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1890.

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† SIAM	3041	500	H. J Weighell	30th „
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† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th „
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CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd „
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.

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European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

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BISAGNO	On the 8th May 1890.

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*MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.

*Will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
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TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

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STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,300	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,600	[illegible]	May.

No cargo will be received on board, [illegible] to the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, pass[illegible] apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
22nd April, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L ARABIA	2544	J. Laird	10th May.
M NUBIA	25[illegible]1	J. G. Knox	20th May.

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL " 1,496 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

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FOR MAURITIUS.

S. S. "ELLORA, " 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 28th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1890. Agents.

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Pork Sausages, Crosse and Blackwell's...per tin	1	0
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Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras), truffled, small.	1	12
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Woodcock (Pate de Becasses)	3	4

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Do. Paysandu „	2	6
Ox Cheek, Collared „	0	13

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Do. do. 1lb. tin	0	12
Do. Black, Leicestershire, per tin	0	12
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Do. Red, selected Fish, per tin	1	0
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Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin.	0	14
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Pilchards, in Oil, per tin	0	12
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„ do. Crosse & Blackwell's 1 lb. tins	1	4
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality, single tins	0	7
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Captain	0 12	1 8
Digestive	0 13	1 9
Albert (agreeable, Picnic or Wine)	0 13	1 9
Arrowroot (good soft, for children)	0 14	1 10
Ginger Nuts	0 14	1 10
Marie	0 13	1 9
Mixed Biscuits, 20 varieties of rich sweet	1 1	2 0
Dessert Biscuits. 1 lb. tin		1 7
Maccaroons, 1 lb. tin		1 4
American Extra Toast Biscuits, 2 lb. tin		1 8
Mackenzie's Albert, 2lb. tin		1 8
Bath Oliver, 2 lb. tin		1 2
„ „ 2lb. tin		2 0
Hill's Thin Wine (whole meal), 2lb. tin		1 8

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Ladies' Red Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Blue Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Fancy Worked Velvet Slippers Various Colours	4	8
Ladies' Soft Glace Slippers	5	0
Lutitian Cream for Brown or Russia Shoes	1	8

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

Bore		
450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	„ Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110
450	„ Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	„ do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory :—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

Akhbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
Nights, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.
(Unless otherwise advertised.)

CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4 p.m. (only.)

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS—Ladie Invitation Night—Ladies can procure Tickets free on application to the manager at the Rink Office.

The Rink is also open for practice on MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAY MORNING from 7 to 10-30 a.m. To the Sessions Ladies will be admitted free, Skates 8 Annas. And on TUESDAY'S WEDNESDAY'S and SATURDAY'S from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Admission 8 annas Skates Free.

On TUESDAY, 22nd, a Tug-of-War on Skates for Civilians of Bombay. Best two heats.
On WEDNESDAY, 23rd, One, Mill-Race for Amateur's.
On THURSDAY, 24th, a Boxing Match on Skates.
On FRIDAY, 25th, Free Invitation Night for the Officers and men of the Royal Navy, When a One-Mile Race will be competed for.
On SATURDAY, 26th, 2nd Grand Spectacular Fancy Dress Carnival for Children.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Adults, General Admission, Re. 1; Front Row of Chairs, on Sides, Rs. 2; End Seats, Rs. 3; Children, 8 annas.
Skates Free to all Children in Fancy Dress.
Names of Costumes should be registered, and Tickets secured without delay.
Tickets are now on sale at the Rink Office.

N.B.—Skates purchased at any other place but a the Rink; will not be allowed to be used at the Rink.

THE steamer "LATONA" has arrived from Glasgow, and is discharging in the stream. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS immediately, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense as customary.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed.

All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

WALSH, LOVETT & CO.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1889, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, or six shillings and threepence per Share, and will be payable on or after the 25th instant, to the proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on 18th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!

It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY
33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
FOR SALE.
PICTURES FOR SCHOOLS' REWARDS, &c.

APPLICATIONS are from time to time made to our Library for pictures of various kinds. The promotion of good religious art is an important work, at a time when other shops are flooded with pictures vulgar in style and coarse in execution. We have therefore compiled the following list from the Catalogues of various firms, and shall be glad to obtain and forward any of the pictures to such of our Constituents as may be desirous of obtaining them. The larger pictures will be found very suitable for school decoration, the smaller ones for school prizes, catechism, rewards, etc.

Coloured Pictures illustrating the Life of our Lord. Size, with white margin, 35 in. by 29 in.
Rs. 1-14 Each.

1 The Adoration of the Shepherds.
2 The Flight into Egypt.
3 The Blessing of the Children.
4 Our Lord Walking on the Sea.
5 The Raising of Lazarus.
6 The Entry into Jerusalem.
7 The Crucifixion.
8 The Entombment.
9 The Holy Women at the Sepulchre.

Illustrations of the Parables.

Size 45 in. by 35 in. Ans 14 Each on thick paper: Re. 1-4 each pasted on linen: Re. 1-10 on linen, eyeleted and varnished: Rs. 2-8 on linen, varnished, and on roller (map style).

1 The Good Shepherd.
2 The Sower.
*3 The return of the Prodigal.
*4 The Good Samaritan.
5 The Pearl of Great Price.
6 Finding the Lost Sheep.
7 The Parable of the Ten Virgins.

The subjects which have been printed upright are marked*—All the others are printed length-wise.

Cartoons illustrating Church History size, 45 inches by 35 inches. Re. 1-4 each, mounted on canvas.

St. Gregory and the English Slaves, A.D. 589.
St. Augustine before King Ethelbert, A.D. 597.
Manumission of Slaves by a Saxon Bishop.
The Martyrdom of St. Alban.
St. Columba at Oronsay, A.D. 563.
St. Aidan preaching to the Northumbrians.
The Venerable Bede translating St. John's Gospel, A.D. 735.
Stonehenge.
Iona at the present day. Founded A.D. 565.
Murder of Monks by the Danes, Crowland Abbey, about 870 A.D.
The Martyrdom of St. Edmund, A.D. 870.
St. Dunstan reproving King Edwy, A.D. 955.
Norman Thanksgiving after the Battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066.
Crusaders starting for the East.
Archbishop Langton producing Charter of King Henry I.
Murderer of St. Thomas a Becket, A.D. 1170.
Preaching at St. Paul's Cross, A.D. 1547.
The consecration of Mathew Parker as Archbishop of Canterbury, Dec. 17th, 1559.
The seven Bishops sent to the Tower, A.D. 1688.

A series of of miniature Engravings of sacred subjects printed from steel Plates glazed and framed in oak (6½ × 4½).

Ans. Seven Each.

Overbeck	Virgin and Child.
Mucke	The Adoration of the Magi.
Ittenbach	Holy Family.
Imle	Guardian Angel.
Luini	The Nativity.
Overbeck	Our Lord bearing the Cross.
Raphael	Madonna (della Sedia).
Deger	The Child Jesus.
Dolci	Mater Dolorosa.
Fra Angelico	Adoration of the Magi.
Overbeck	The Nativity.
Mintrop	Guardian Angel.
Fortner	The Holy Family.
Elster	"I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life."
Raphael	Virgin and Child (Au Linge).

N. B.—Pictures are open for inspection at the above Library for two Days only.
Admission gratis.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL (VIA GENOA.)

THE s.s. "WORSLEY HALL," WILL SAIL as above on or about 30th April. She has good accomodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & CO.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Wine shippers to the East, have from THIS DAY been APPOINTED as WINE PURVEYORS to His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, LORD HARRIS.
Bombay, 24th April, 1890.

INDIA.
(THE NEW INDIAN REFORM JOURNAL.)

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to "INDIA," the NEW INDIAN REFORM JOURNAL, started by the ENGLISH COMMITTEE of the INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, are requested to send their Names with their respective Addresses in full to the undersigned at the office of the Bombay Presidency Association, 37, Hornby Row. Applications should be accompanied by Rupees three (Rs. 3), being the amount of the Annual Subscription, inclusive of postage, payable in advance.

DINSHA E. WACHA.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

THE BOMBAY SWITCHBACK RAILWAY in complete running order will be sold by Auction as it stands on the premises, on Thursday next, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M. (if not previously disposed of.)

TIVOLI BEER!
TIVOLI BEER!!
TIVOLI BEER!!!
"NON PLUS ULTRA"
(Eagle Brand)
Pleasant, Light and Wholesome.
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts.
" 16 " " of 4 " Pints.
PRONOUNCED TO BE
THE BEST BEER
Yet imported into the Country.
Special terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.,
GROSSMANN & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
Orders for BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, please Apply at 105 and 106, Medows Street, Fort, Opposite New Oriental Bank,
Bombay.

NOTICES.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazels and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and Commission. Highest references given. Apply

G. JACKSON, M. E.,
Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa,
or to the office of this paper.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims on the Estate of the late CHARLES M. H. MERRIMAN, Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, and Adjutant, Marine Battalion who died at Bombay, on the 2nd inst. should communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be entertained.

W. MERRIMAN
Colonel, R.E.

Colaba, 5th April, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. Tenders are invited for the supply of PETTY STORES and MATERIALS for the Bombay Defences Division, Military Works, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 30 as earnest money will be received at noon, on Friday, the 25th April, 1890.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES DALLAS, Captain, R. E.,
Ex. Engr., Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 16th April, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for ANNUAL PETTY REPAIRS in the Bombay Defences Division, Military Works, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 50 as earnest money will be received at noon on FRIDAY, the 25th April, 1890.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES DALLAS,
Captain, R. E.
Executive Engineer, Bo. Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 16th April, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following Works between Poona and Belgaum on the S. M. Railway.

Goods Shed and Sidings at Sangli Road Station.
2,70 000 c ft. clean river shingle ballast for Poona Station Yard
AND
the construction of certain Staff Quarters, Poona, viz—
1 Block for 2 married Guards.
1 do. 6 single Guards.
1 do. 8 Brakesmen.
1 Running Bungalow.

Sealed Tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before the 15th of May, 1890.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any Tender.

All the information with regard to the above works can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

H. H. G. DUNLOP, A.M., I.C.E.,
Resident Engineer, Poona Division.
Poona, 15th April, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April 1890, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1889.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1888.
(5) To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building Bombay, 31st March 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD PACKING CASES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 7 lots of old Packing cases and boards now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard at Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All Lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th April, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the execution of certain earthwork, in connection with the Tansa Pipe Line, in the neighbourhood of Ghat-Kopar and on the low-lying land to the east of the G. I. P. Railway between Ghat-Kopar and Matunga. Plans and Specifications can be seen and all information can be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Tansa Water Works, Municipal Office, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "TANSA EARTHWORK" will be received up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant. No Tender will be accepted unless it be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 1,000 in cash or public securities. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. CLARKE, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Tansa Water Works.
Tansa Waters Works Office.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—
5 cases white handkerchiefs.
18 cases white embroidered muslin.
1 case embroidered net.
2 cases colored prints.
2 cases colored diamond thread.
4 cases wheel greese.
On account of the concerned, ex. s. s. Hongkong—
LB—1 case S. W. D. Millinery, ex. s.s. Bellaggio.
309 D I—1 bale damaged bleached striped canvas.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY BY THE WELL-KNOWN NAPOLEON PRICE AND CO.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms an invoice of superior perfumery, just landed ex. s. s. Oriental, consisting of coal tar soap, carbolic soap, transparent soap, macassar oil, golden oil, lime juice and glycerine, shaving sticks, shaving cakes, essence Damask rose, white rose, moss rose, spinarosa, gloriola, lavender, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 24th April, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Materials used for illuminating the Public Buildings on the Esplanade.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1890, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency's store Yards, Esplanade, the whole of the materials used for illuminating the public buildings, consisting of a number of variegated lamps of sorts and sizes, coir ropes, manilla ropes, single and double pulley blocks, solid bamboos, bamboo tokers, ladders, planks, teak rafters, tin wick-holders, tin oil-cans, and some old material for building purposes.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 266 of 1889.
Wagjee Corejee ....Plaintiff,
Vs.
Premjee Tricumdass ....Defendant.
Suit No. 266 of 1889.
Wagjee Corejee and Dhunjee Mowjee....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass......................Defendants.

SALE of valuable landed properties, situate at Wadachi Gadi, Cazee Syed Street, and Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that under the directions of Wagjee Corejee, the plaintiff in the abovenamed suits, and pursuant to the terms of the consent decree passed in the above suits on the 21st day of September, 1889, the immoveable properties mentioned in the said decree, and more particularly described at the foot hereof, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., the Auctioneers, on the respective dates mentioned at the foot hereof at the respective premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

At 4 p. m. on MONDAY, the 5th May, 1890.
LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Cazee Syed Street, bearing assessment No. 31, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 715, new No. 6430, old Survey No. 512, and new Survey No. 2553, and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Cazee Syed Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Gokuldass Madhowjee, and on the south by the property of Dhunjee Tojee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p. m. on TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1890.
LOT NO. ..

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in new Bunderwada Street or Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 18, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 507, new No. 6158, old Survey No. 641, new Survey No. 2,245, and containing by admeasurement 211 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by the public road, on the north by the house of Damjee Narronjee, and on the south by the house of Premjee Tricumdass, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1890.
LOT NO 3.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, or Bunderwada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 14, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 508, new No. 6159, old Survey No. 933, new Survey No. 2248, and containing by admeasurement 321 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the Dongree Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the property of Jeewan Callian, and on the south by the property of Lilla Narron, and the said property has been formerly and are now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890.
LOT NO. 4.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bunderwada at Wadachi Gadi, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing the Municipal No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 535, new No. 6186, old Survey No. 933, new Survey No. 2250, and containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road called the Wadachi Gadi or Bundari Street, on the west by the public road called the Dongri Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the public passage and the house of Bhanjee Nursey, and on the south by the property of Wagjee Dewjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1890.
LOT NO. 5.

All that piece of Government land, together with the bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, bearing assessment Nos. 32, 33, and 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 54, new No. 11297, old Survey No. 18, new Survey No. 7287, old No. 55, new No. 11298, old Survey No. 19, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 56, new No. 11299, and old Survey Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28. new Survey No. 7267, old No. 69, new No. 11300. old Survey No. 24, new Survey No. 7267 and old No. 64, new No. 11601, old Survey No. 128, and new Survey No. 7257, and containing by admeasurement 2322 7-8 square yards or thereabouts, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass, and is bounded on the east by the Government land, on the west by the public road, on the north by the property of Nathoo Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 24th April, 1890.

FOR RENT AT POONA.

A LARGE COMFORTABLE House in the Bund Gardens Road, well furnished, with a good garden. If taken for the whole season, use of drawing-room curtains, glass, china, and cooking utensils included. For further particulars apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina-Curtains, &c. Circular and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

FOR SALE.

THE KENNERY LIFE BOAT, suitable for a Ship's Boat, complete with Masts, Sails, Oars, &c., built by White of Cowes.

Length 32' 2", breadth 10' 1", depth 3' 6", now lying off Apollo Bunder. Offers will be received by the Port Officer. Full description with list of stores may be obtained at the Port Office.

HENRY MORLAND, Knight, Capt., I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 19th April, 1890.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld.
BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

LOANS OF RUPEES 100 and upwards granted on the security of GOVERNMENT PAPER JOINT STOCK SHARES and JEWELLERY at MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed "to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK," LIMITED BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES:—10 Church Gate Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on term which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,600
PAID-UP CAPITAL £186,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS .. .. } $7,500,000

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On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

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BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20
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ESTABLISHED 1849.
J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY,
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,00
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,00
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,00
FIRE INSURANCE Co. "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,00
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,00
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 64 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

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NOTE—The Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Seven Millions sterling, and have increased 50 *per cent. in the last* 15 *years.*

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDING SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ....£300,690
1885 ....£983,156
1886 ....£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 8	1881	£4,673,399	5	1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
REDUCED BY
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.
1st May 1889.

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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
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AT
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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to he notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*a*
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussarah*a*
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli

Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpo. ead
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Uoroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartrus
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum*b*
Sheagaum*a*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah*b*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoorj
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgaum
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca
Chitapere
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhorali
Sanosh
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	932½
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Brout's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	91
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,150
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	410
Mahmedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	442½
Mummar M.	1,080	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	7,300	500	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	87½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	345
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,551
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 10	...	at 5 p.c	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	440
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	Noml.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	980	1,000	1,000	25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	870
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	885
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	15	535
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	425
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	740
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	890xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	242½
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	815
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	119
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	720
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,850xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,135
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaja Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	100	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	350
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	Rs. 15 Rs. 7½	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81
ombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,300
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	60	45	Rs. 45	825
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,600	100	100	Rs.	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	167½
Geyer & Co.Ld.	500	100	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	[illegible]
Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. [illegible]	360
Marcks & Co. Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	79
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	[illegible]
Oriental Govt. Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	[illegible]
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	83
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,275
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownuggur City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

MISS COLENSO requests a home paper to state that her mission on behalf of her late father's friends, the Zulus, has been mistakenly referred to as being only to obtain a modification of the sentences passed on Cetewayo's young son and on his two uncles. She thinks that this description of her errand would imply no more than pity for the Zulu chiefs, and might even be construed into an admission that they deserved some punishment; whereas she seeks to impress on the English people that the chiefs are really being punished for disturbances due to official maladministration, and that they deserve the thanks of the Government, instead of deportation to St. Helena.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Prize-distribution, Byculla Schools, Mr. Justice Birdwood presiding, 5 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.
Sale of Switchback Railway, 4 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd:—Latona (s), from Glasgow. Yesterday:—Moonstone (s), from Cardiff; and Emin (s), Tyne.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c.; and Busheer (s), Marmagoa.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Rosetta, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 25th instant, at 10 a.m.

THEFT AT GRANT'S BUILDINGS.—Mr. Paliser, an engineer, residing at Grant's Buildings, reports the theft of property, valued at Rs. 90, from his quarters, during his absence at sea.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The distribution of prizes at the schools takes place this afternoon; Mr. Justice Birdwood in the chair. Mrs. John Jardine has kindly consented to give away the prizes.

FIRE AT LOWER COLABA.—A fire broke out on Tuesday about noon amongst a quantity of loose cotton on the 1st floor of Mr. Goculdas Cullianjee's new cotton press at Victoria Bunder, Lower Colaba. It was extinguished within a quarter of an hour, but not before damages to the extent of Rs. 7,000 was done by fire and water. The press is insured. The origin of the fire is attributed to friction.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, residing in Lohar Chawl, reports that his daughter, named Chumpa, aged 7 years, dropped a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 280, from her wrist, while at a dinner party on the 20th instant.—Baidass Purshotumdas, residing at Bhuleshwar Road, also reports that his daughter, aged 10 years, dropped a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 50, somewhere between his residence and 3rd Bhoiwada Street on Tuesday last.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College, at 5-45 this evening:—

Quadrille	Far away	Montgomery.
Potpourri	Tyrolese Songs	Renner.
Valse	Under the Stars	J. Meissler.
Song	Alpenhorn	Proch.
Valse	Pomone	E. Waldteufel.
Mazurka	La Violette	Faust.
Galop	Donkey Ride	Montgomery.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme at the Esplanade Band Stand, at 5-45 p.m. this evening:—

Overture	The Dream	C. Briggs.
Polka	Die Antilope	Gung'l.
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach.
Valse	Stella Mia	Aigretti.
Scena	" Guiramento " from Genaro Annese	Saneli.
Quadrille	Paul Jones	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Khundao Suddoo, aged 30 years. Deceased was a milkman, and lived at Stone Bunder. At 5-45 p.m. on Tuesday deceased was found lying unconscious on the foot-path of Frere Road, when he was removed by a policeman to the hospitals where he died 25 minutes after admission. Medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was due to apoplexy, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

AN EARLY THIEF.—Early yesterday morning a man named Esoo Abdool Kader went to the shop of a Borah, in Abdool Rehman Street, and while the complainant was asleep, extracted, by means of a piece of wire, a quantity of wool, several boxes of buttons, and a number of books, to the value of Rs. 10. Mahomedally Adamjee, the shop keeper, was aroused by the cry of "thief, thief." The thief was arrested by a police sepoy with the woollens and buttons in his possession, and, being placed before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Courts by Constable Webb, was sentenced to endure five months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLING ON THE PROCEEDS OF HIS THEFT.—Before Mr. Richardson yesterday Imamoodin Pailoo, a labourer, was charged at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector Stanford with stealing a metal watch, gold and silver earrings and rings, and six annas in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 31-6. Whilst the complainant Munsi Khasiram, who is the custodian of a Mahomedan dhuramsala, Frere Road, was bathing on the 21st inst., the accused stole the above-mentioned articles and sold them in the "Chore Bazaar," gambling away the money he had obtained in exchange. He was subseqently identified by the complainant, and on being placed before the magistrate was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

HELPING HIMSELF IN HIS NEIGHBOUR'S ABSENCE.—Shamjee Veerjee came before the acting Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of having committed a theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 69, which had been found in his possession on the 22nd instant, and which were the property of Dosajee Jeewa. The accused occupied a chawl adjoining the complainant's, and during his absence from home entered his room and extracted the jewellery. After securing the ornaments the accused went and procured a ticket for Wadwan. He was, however, arrested before he could proceed on his journey, and on being charged before his Worship by Inspector Sanderson, received a sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND THEFT.—At the instance of Pestonjee Byramjee, a coach-builder in Frere Road, Mody Bay, Inspector Briscoe charged Kulla Dajee before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a quantity of leather, valued at Rs. 10. The accused was employed as a cobbler in Mr. Pestonjee's Kharkhana and having obtained leave to go to his country, he availed himself off this opportunity and stripped a number of old coaches off their coverings with the intention of carrying them off with him. But in this he was frustrated, for, while he was walking along the Frere Road, with the leather under his arm, he was arrested. Kulla pleaded guilty, and was sent to jail for fifteen days.

A DISHONEST NEIGHBOUR.—Inspector Saunders yesterday placed a European, named George Summers, before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Courts, charged with stealing a pair of tweed trousers, a coat, and a waistcoat, valued at Rs. 14. The accused was living in a house in Tanna Street, a stevedore's foreman named William Farquharson occupying the same building. In the absence of the complainant from home, Summers went into his room and stole the articles of dress from a box, selling them afterwards in a second-hand shop, near the Crawford Market. The wearing apparel was there recognised by the complainant, who reported the matter to the police, and Summers was arrested. On being placed before his Worship, the prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Inspector Cobb charged Lala Doolub yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing on the day previous a metal watch, valued at Rs. 15, the property of Jumnadass Mulloopchund, a mill-hand, from his residence in a chawl at Chinchpoogly. The complainant, on going to his work on Tuesday morning, left the watch hanging on a nail in the wall. On his return in the evening complainant found the watch missing. Shortly after the accused was brought to him by a policeman with the watch in his possession, which complainant identified as his property. The accused, it appears, was arrested by the policeman on suspicion while offering the watch for sale at Ramwadi, on the Kalbadevie Road, about 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Lala Doolub was convicted, and on admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE KIRKEE ROAD DACOITY.—We are glad to say that the Kirkee Police have succeeded in tracing and arresting three of the men concerned in the outrage on the Kirkee Road on Saturday night, but we are extremely grieved to find that these men are native soldiers belonging to two fine regiments of the garrison. Acting on certain information the Kirkee Police yesterday arrested a Punjabi sepoy of the 26th N. I. This man at once made a clean breast of the crime, and implicated two men of the 10th N. I., who were subsequently arrested. Dadabhoy Rattonjee was then confronted with the men, and he immediately identified the 26th N. I. sepoy as his assailant. The sepoys have been placed under police surveillance pending further inquiry. They implicated a townsman, whom the police are trying to find. The chief credit for running the culprits so quickly to earth belongs to Inspector Randall, who has pursued the investigation with much ability.—*Poona Observer.*

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Thackersey Gopaljee, a Bombay Bhatia merchant, and his coachman Gunnoo Dhunnoo, were placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector Hack on charges of assault and disorderly behaviour. On Thursday night Thackersey lent his carriage to a friend of his, who was to take part in a procession. As the carriage was standing at the corner of Vithulwadi, Shaik Memon Street, Gunnoo who was under the influence of liquor, abused a number of passers-by. For this he was taken into custody which he resented. He turned on his captor, seized him by the throat, and threw him down. Information reaching Thackersey of the quarrel his ghorawalla had got into, he came and assisted his servant in the assault, keeping the policeman down by sitting on his chest. A crowd of people gathered round the spot, and rescued the sepoy from his awkward position. The two accused were taken into custody through the assistance of two other policemen and conveyed to the Dhobie Talao chowkey. Mr. Balcrishna appeared on behalf of Thackersey and referring to what he considered discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution contended that his client, who was a wealthy merchant, might be acquitted of the charge preferred against him, since he had been arrested, as his client alleged, for appearing on the scene and taking away his carriage. He, however, entirely concurred with the charge against the ghorawalla. The case was here adjourned.

THE BOMBAY SOROSIS CLUB.—The following has been sent to us for publication:—The Sorosis met on Saturday last, the president in the chair. The instrumental and vocal music was for the first time entirely in the hands of the native girls, as Miss Howell, the chairman of the music committee, has gone to the hills for her vacation. Dr. Ryder said it often requires an emergency for us to learn our own power, and she was much pleased to see that the Parsee members had such musical ability, and in future they should have more opportunity as soloists and pianists. The meeting was devoted to a short talk about the different publications that are now regularly sent to the Sorosis; and a copy of each was shown. A sketch of the life and writings of Madame De Stael was given to the Club. A number of letters to the Sorosis received by the last steamer were then read. In one the writer said:—"Advise them against picking up the changes and follies of Western fashions, and to retain something of their own lovely and graceful dress. . . . On my last birthday, about ninety members of the Sorosis gave me a beautiful desk; and in return I have had the photograph you sent me of the Bombay Sorosis reproduced by photo-gravure process, and distributed to the members; so that each member of the N. Y. Sorosis now has one of the pictures. There was nothing that could have pleased them all so much. I have had mine mounted and framed, and the sweet faces look out at me from it while I write." Dr. Ryder said:—"There seems to be a feeling abroad that the Sorosis is an *anti-man* society. I am sure I do not know why any one should think this, for so far in our brief history we have not spent one minute in our meetings on the subject of man. We have found other subjects that had more urgent claims upon our time. We reserve the right, however, to discuss men as freely as they discuss women, if we ever have the time to spare. I have received several letters from men—I presume they were *papas*,—anxious to know what ideas I propose to teach the Club on the *man* question. It seems best that these letters should be answered publicly once for all. I have not proposed to enter upon the study of man at our meetings, as it seemed to me our time could be more profitably spent; but I would say in a general way that I hope the members of the Sorosis will learn to respect all men who are respectable, to love men who are lovable, and to ignore all other classes." During the afternoon Miss Jaijee Khambatta played "Come back to Erin;" Miss Jaijee and Miss Mithibai Khambatta played a duette, entitled the "Witches' Flight;" Miss B. Palancote a waltz, "The Murmur of the Stream; and Miss Mithibai Khambatta played a piano solo called "Alice." The meeting adjourned to meet in two weeks at the Albert Hall, where a social meeting will be held in addition to the regular programme.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 24.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

658—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabda Manufacturing Co vs James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

636—Jefferson, B D and K—Shaik Moosa Abdool Latiff vs. Pestonji Nusserwanji Mistry and another—Payne, G and S.

644—Chitnis, M and M—Goswami Shri Vithleshji Dwarkanathji vs Sha Runchordas Kusha and others. Mansuklal, D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

53-89.—Conroy and B—Gokibai vs. Lukhmidas Khimji—Jefferson, B D and K.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

For Consent Decree.

385-88.—Ardesir, H and D—Raghoonath Ramchundra Bal Bapoo and others vs. Verji Raoji—Crawford, B B and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

685-89—Wadia and G—Shivnarayen Muthuradas vs C A Beyts and others—Little, S F and N.—Part heard.

34-90—Little, S F and N—Purmanundas Jewandas vs C Akilandaiya—Tyabjee and D.

698-63—M H Khan, for pauper—Fuzloodin bin Cumroodin Nowrungay vs Aishabai and others—Ardesir, H and D.

Defended New Long Causes.

693-89—Roughton and B—E B Angelo vs A A Angelo—Crawford, B B and B.

52-90—Roughton and B—E B Angelo vs A A Angelo—Crawford, B B and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

175-89—Ardeshir, H and D—Ebrahimbhoy Peermahomed and others vs. Peerbhoy Essoobjee and another—Jefferson, B D and K, and W and G.

448-88—Chitnis, M and M—Abba bin Baba Saheb Bhisley vs. Rahimtoola Dewraj and others.—Payne, G and S.

659-89—D S Garud—Ramkrishna Jagonnath vs Vithal Ramji and others—Payne, G and S.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellagio s—35 cases medicine, H Ballantine and Sons; 100 cases cornflour, J Soares.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macdonald s—65 cases whisky, F Fischer and Co.

Bellagio s—15 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM HULL.

Rozario s—22 packages earthenware, S Fazall; 21 packages earthenware, and 25 packages sodawater bottles, Hajee J H Tyeb; 15 cases empty sodawater bottles, S Fazall; 19 packages earthenware, A Bharmull.

Dowro s—50 cases matches, A Ebrahim; 500 boxes candles, S Narayen and Co; 260 kegs white paint, Walter Nutter and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Atrato s—3 cases medicine, B Callianjee.

Lord Charlemont s—1 case percussion caps, E Mamedally and Co.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL appeals, through the *Times*, for assistance to the burnt-out inhabitants of an Alpine village. He says:—"At some distance below Visp, in the Rhone Valley, stood, a fortnight ago, the pleasant and prosperous village of Gampel. On the night between Saturday, March 15, and Sunday, March 16, a fire, from some unknown cause, broke out in a hay-loft. The dangerous *fohn-wind* had previously dried up everything, and in a few minutes the whole village was wrapped in flames. It is now a heap of smoking ruins. The poor, hard-working villagers, some 450 in number, have been thus deprived of their all. Food, clothing, furniture, fodder—their entire possessions—are gone. One hundred and thirty head of cattle have perished in the flames. Fifty-seven families are left without a roof to cover them. Prompt and praiseworthy local efforts are being made to mitigate the calamity; but a few pounds sent from England would, I am persuaded, be received with lively gratitude by those people."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 18.

DeButts, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, from Loralai.

APRIL 21.

Conry, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 13th Bengal Lanc, from leave, from England.

APRIL 22.

Sincock, Lieut, Bo, Comt Dept, from duty, from Aden.

Nicolson, Col, Bo, 3rd Belooch Regt, on leave, from Poona.

Brown, Lieut, Bengal, Comt Dept, on leave, from Allahabad.

Collingwood, Major, Bo Lanc Fusls, on leave, from Ahmednuggar

APRIL 23.

Graham, Capt, Bo. 2nd Middlesex, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 21.

Sincock, Lieut, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, to Saugor.

Broome, Capt, Bo 9th Inft, on leave, to Mhow.

APRIL 22.

Nicolson, Col, Bo, 3rd Belooch Regt, from leave, to Hyderabad.

Mitchell, Lieut, Bengal, 1st P W L Regt, on duty, to Agra.

Rose, Major, Bengal 1st 27th Punjab Inft, from furlough, to Bareilly.

Spring, Col, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 24th April, 1890.

The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lieutenant T A Savage from 24th instant to 4th June, both days inclusive.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 19.)

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

H M's Secy of State for India permitted the Rev W A Duke, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Estabt, to retire from the service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt G E H Cates, Bengal Staff Corps, Offg First Assist to the Gov-General's Agent at Baroda, is appointed to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as Assist to the Govr-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of Amreli.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Government, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to provisionally recognise the appointment of Mr. G W White as Consular Agent for France at Akyab.

Lieut W O R Stratton, Bengal Staff Corps, offg Political Assist of the 1st Class, is posted as Assist Political Agent at Basra.

The services of Col C A Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and Political Agent in Kotah, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Capt E S Masters, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjt of the Bhopal Battn, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow.

For the purposes of the British Baluchistan Regulations, and of the Baluchistan Agency Laws, the following postings are made:—

Major C E Yate, C S I, C M G, Bo Staff Corps, Offig Political Agent of the 2nd class, to be Depy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai and Railway Dist.

Capt H M Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, Offig Political Agent of the 2nd class, and Political Agent, Kalat, to be also Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass.

Major G Gaisford, Bengal Staff Corps, Offig Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be Political Agent and Depy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.

Capt G F Chenevix-Trench, Bo Staff Corps, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to be Assist Political Agent and Assist Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.

Lieut W M Cubitt, Bengal Staff Corps, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to be Assist Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assist Political Agent, Loralai and Railway Dist.

Mr W A Ingle, Uncovenanted Assist to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Baluchistan, and Extra Judicial Assist Commissioner at Quetta, to be Extra Assist Commissioner, Quetta.

Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, CIE, Extra Assist Commissioner, Sibi, to be also the Extra Assist Commissioner in charge of the Railway District.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr L G Wait, Assist Director-Genl of the Post Office of India, is granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for one year.

Mr J Owens, Supt, 1st grade, Bengal Circle, is appointed to act as Depy Postmaster-General.

Mr E Lawrence, Under-Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept, is transferred to Bombay, and posted as Depy Accountant-Genl.

Mr J B Short, Depy Postmaster-General, Behar, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr C R C Kiernander, Officiating Depy Comptroller-General, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr E S Byrne, Depy Auditor-Genl, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comptroller-General during Mr Kiernander's absence on privilege leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Capt J G Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, 24th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry, offig Dist Staff Officer, 2nd class, to be District Staff Officer, 2nd class, vice Major E A Young vacated.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut E W Richards, Bengal Staff Corps, Depy-Assist Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, Lieut H J Thacker, Bengal Staff Corps, 8th Bengal Infantry, to be Depy-Assist Commissary General, 2nd class on probation.

DISTRICT STAFF.

Col A A A Kinloch, 4th Battn, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to officiate in command of a district of the second class, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, vice Brigadier-General W Galbraith, C.B., on furlough.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Lieut H S Langhorne, RA, Supernumerary Subaltern, No 4 Field Battery, to be Supernumerary Subaltern, to complete the establishment.

Major F G Maltby, Bengal Staff Corps Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Major A J Garret, appointed Military Secy to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Capt E C M Lushington, Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in Command, vice Major Maltby.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt N S Ogilvie, RA, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut Edgar Brandreth, Lincolnshire Regt., offg Sqdn Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Col A Vallings, Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; Col S B Home, General List, Infantry, 40th Regt of Bengal Infantry, for one year; and Capt V M Stockley, Bengal Staff Corps, 16th Regt of Bengal Cavalry, for 182 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Lieut-Col H J Kinsman, RA, Ordnance Officer, 1st class, (m. c.) for six months; and Second grade Assist Apothy J Robertson (m. c.) for one year.

RETIREMENTS.

Surgeon Arthur Rea Edwards, Bengal, is permitted to resign the service.

Honorary-Lieut and Depy-Assist Commissary William Townsend Tobin, Public Works Dept, is permitted to retire from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F O Gadsden, Engineer, Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (p a) for one year.

First Grade Officer W H Crozier, Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave (m c) for four months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr M Birkbeck, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Suptg Engr during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A B Gatherer.

Mr. A. J. Oldham, Exe Engr 2nd grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer, to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Mr T H Wickes, Suptdg Engr, 1st Class, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Joint Secy to the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on furlough of Col J P Steel, RE, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col H W Clarke, RE, will hold the temporary rank of Superintending Engr, 3rd Class, while officiating as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta.

Mr W H Parker, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, State Railways, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Jubbulpore-Nagpur Railway Surveys.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, April 23.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud 8 a.m.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·750	+ ·047	— ·008	W SW	4	86·2	108·0	83·1	+8·1	22	10	...	1·02	—1·90a
Agra	29·708	+ ·032	— ·071	W	6	90·1	110·5	80·4	+4·4	25	...	...	0·52	—0·93b
Allahabad	29·678	+ ·011	— ·096	W N W	4	89·3	110·4	78·1	+3·4	27	...	...	0·15	—0·76c
Jhansi	29·690	+ ·023	— ·066	N W	5	96·8	111·0	88·9	+11·1	26	...	...	0·53	—0·95d
Jacobabad	29·647	+ ·085	— ·128	Calm	2	76·2	106·9	71·2	+1·3	43	4	...	0·04	—0·68d
Karachi	29·807	+ ·039	— ·047	W S W	17	79·9	90·2	73·8	+0·4	70	2	...	0·04	—2·41e
Ajmere	29·752	+ ·006	— ·055	W	9	87·8	103·3	82·0	+10·4	26	2	...	0·15	—1·72f
Deesa	29·788	+ ·038	— ·066	N W	11	84·3	108·3	76·8	+5·8	38	2	...	0·01	—0·42d
Rajkot	29·838	— ·042	— ·047	WN W	13	79·3	101·9	71·8	+1·5	77	6	...	0·05	—0·45d
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	29·769	+ ·058	— ·039	W	3	90·8	105·9	75·5	+4·9	18	...	...	...	—1·00b
Saugor	29·721	+ ·019	— ·066	W S W	5	90·2	106·4	82·7	+8·6	19	...	...	0·34	—2·28d
Jubbulpore	29·753	+ ·038	— ·062	S E	3	87·3	107·5	77·1	+3·6	36	2	...	1·57	—1·05d
Hoshangabad	29·759	+ ·041	— ·081	S	3	88·4	109·5	78·6	+3·8	32	2	...	0·35	—1·43d
Khandwa	29·757	+ ·030	— ·067	N W	7	92·8	110·7	83·3	+7·8	38	1	...	0·26	—1·13g
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	29·757	+ ·044	— ·050	W	10	92·4	108·3	82·7	+6·1	28	4	0·12	0·28	—1·97d
Akola	29·770	+ ·025	— ·052	N N W	7	91·5	112·1	79·8	+3·8	26	...	...	0·37	—1·59
Surat	29·836	— ·006	— ·059	S S E	L	82·6	103·2	77·1	+4·5	81	10	...	...	—0·25h
Malegaon	29·802	+ ·037	— ·048	N W	10	91·0	107·3	81·1	+9·5	67	6	...	0·02	—1·54
Bombay	29·832	— ·004	— ·080	N N W	11	84·2	89·8	81·0	+3·5	73	9	...	...	—0·87d
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goa	29·832	— ·032	...	N W	2	86·0	93·0	84·0	...	96	3	...	0·05	+0·02d
Karwar	29·845	— ·016	— ·070	S W	2	82·1	91·3	79·7	+1·5	82	10	...	1·14	—3·04i
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombo	29·857	— ·027	— ·074	E S E	9	87·0	87·0	75·5	...	77	7	0·02	37·06	—1·41d

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S Strong. H = Heavy. a Dust-storm. b Fine clear weather. c Hot wind. d Fine weather with passing clouds. e Dust haze. f Gale of wind. g Sultry. h Dark gloomy weather. i Thunder and lightning at distance.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has decreased in very small amounts at some stations in the Bombay Presidency, but has increased elsewhere. The rise appears to have been rapid in the Indus Valley, brisk at Indore, and moderate in other place. The baric gradients in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and the North-West Provinces continue to be steep, and the isobars (as far as can be judged from the information received) present no feature of any importance. The barometer reads below the mean average over the whole country, the deficiency being considerable in the North-West Provinces and the Bombay Presidency. Winds are south-easterly at Surat and Jubulpore and southerly at Hoshangabad. In all districts north-westerly to south-westerly currents obtain. The wind velocities have been above the average at Agra, Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Amraoti, Akola and Malegaon, and this morning's observations show that winds are increasing in force at Malegaon, Akola, Deesa, Ajmere, Jacobabad, Jhansi and Agra The maximum temperature is 3° to 5° above the mean of the season at most stations, and the highest readings recorded were 112° at Akola, 111° at Khandwa and Jhansi, and 110° at Agra and Allahabad. Nights are more or less hot in all places, the excess being very great at Malegaon, Amraoti, Khandwa, Deesa, Ajmere, Delhi and Jhansi. Very light rain has fallen at Amraoti, but there has been none elsewhere. The weather still continues to be very cloudy in most districts, and moderately strong winds are likely to blow in all the districts mentioned above where the baric gradients appear to be steep.

G. M. ROBINSON,
for Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

* P.S.—The observations from this station are very important, but as they do not reach this office in time, they will henceforth be inserted in the next day's report.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER Majesty's Man-of-War Spinx and the Turret-ship Magdala entered the Government Dock yesterday for repairs.

THE steam-ship Emir, 2,620 tons, Captain J Robson arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne, with a cargo of 5,055 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Latona, 1,919 tons, Captain F. Burchette, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Glasgow, with a general cargo, and 2 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Walsh, Lovett and Co.

THE steam-ship Moonstone, 1,360 tons, Captain J. W. Martyr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Mahe Seychelles, with a cargo of six boxes of specie and Mrs. Galbraith and child as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Amana	2018	Kilgour	C	K Nixon & Co
" Bellagio	2531	Blacklock	D	F Muir & Co
" Douro	1560	Aitkins	F	F Muir & Co
" Maltby	1803	Sherwood	H J	W&A Graham &Co
" Falls of Inversnaid	1710	Bardo	L	W&A Graham &Co
" Peveril	1975	Walters	M	K. Nixon & Co
" Rosario	1238	Brown	P	Finlay Muir & Co
" Roma	1673	Taylor	Q	V. Brothers.
HARBOUR WALL.				
" Kaveri	543	Nakoda	..	Shepherd & Co
" Neera	...	Nakoda	..	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Europa	1433	Jones	2	K Nixon & Co
" Mary Beyts	2443	Hamlyn	3	Beyts Craige & Co.
" Khiva	1452	Crewe	4	P & O S N Co
" Rosetta	2039	Brady	5	P & O Co.
" Ellora	1470	Icely	6	B I S N Co.
" Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	A H Lloyds & Co
" Kirklands	1668	Sutherland	10	W&A Graham & Co
" Ly Palmer	1801	Smith	16	W&A Graham &Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From
22	Latona (s)	Burchette	Glasgow.
23	Moonstone (s)	Martyr	Cardiff.
	Emin (s)	Robson	Tyne, March 25.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Busheer (s)	Icely	Marmugoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kent, for Trieste and Venice.
" Landaura for Rangoon, &c.
" Avoca, for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
19	Himalaya (s)	Brown	Bombay, March 27.
	Nizam (s)	Burleigh	Liverpool, March 14.

DEPARTURES.

April 18.—Steamers Madras, Shahjehan, Mombassa, Ganges and Taroba.

April 19.—Steamers Dalhousie, Niobe, Niemen and Kohinur.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd April, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·738
Temperature of Air	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	·789
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·0
General Direction of Wind *a*	S, SSW, S, SSW, SW, WSW, W, WNW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours *a*	384

a From midnight to midnight.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 7 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 75 bales wool, Kika Khooshall; 300 bales wool, N Khataw; 300 bales wool, G Toolseedass; 24 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dowro s—4,000 cwts wheat, John L Kersten; 501 cwts myrabollams, H Gokuldass; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 2,992 cwts myrabollams, W Gutler.

Kirklands s—3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 406½ cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

Maltby s—3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 14,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Amana s—4,017 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—835 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 300 bales cotton, 5,314 cwts rapeseed and 1,000½ cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,035 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 300 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Lady Palmer s—6 cwts wheat and 2 cwts bonemeal, F Hurst; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Bellagio s—1,004 cwts poppyseed and 1,444 cwts rapeseed, A. Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, and 5,200 cwts wheat, F. L. Botlibai.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Falls of Inversnaid s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Peveril s—3 bales skins, Volkart Brothers; 550 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 660 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 3 bales hemps, 4,001 cwts myrabollam and 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Imperatrix s—290 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 1,485 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Roma s—50 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 390 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.; 110 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Worsley Hall s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,999½ cwts rapeseed, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mary Beyts s—1,998 cwts groundnuts, 4,000 cwts wheat, and 772 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 10½ cwts gingelly seed, Tod Durant and Co.; 990 cwts groundnuts, 589½ cwts mustard seed, 366 cwts wheat, and 990 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri.

FOR ODESSA.

Rozario s—648 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler; 1,000 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—1 740 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed, 275 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Peveril s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Oriental s—150 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Europa s—8,003 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—7½ chests opium, S N Talati; 25 bales twist, J Doongersy; 25 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 76 cwts cloves, H Rahimtoolaboy and Co; 125 cwts onion, M Topan; 28 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 38 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—150 cwts sandalwood, H Mooltanchud; 75 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 29 bales twist, Tata and Co; 11 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Lescock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watche and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

TO BE SOLD, Owner proceeding to Europe, OPEN CARRIAGE, Paris built, and pair of HORSES. Apply VIATOR, care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wather, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!!—Phaeton from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 15. Tonga from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 10, Seats in Tonga for servants each Rs. 2. Parcels, including railway charges per lb. As. 2. Apply to Coverjee Ardasir and Co., Poona, Mahableshwar and Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

STRINGS for Violins, Banjos, and Guitars, fresh supplies by alternate mails, and of the best quality.
SOUNDY & CO. LD.

MUSIC.—The latest Publications of Dance Music Songs, and Pieces received weekly. Can be heard tried over.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Crushers, &c. A large Variety from the best Makers. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, a COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

WANTED, ENGAGEMENT, by Mechanical Engineer, in possession of Indian 1st-Class and English 1st-Class Government Certificates. Highest references and Certificates to character and ability. Address "R. G. I.," care of Post Office, Kirkee.

TO LET.—PREMISES in Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel, Suitable for an Office or Shop. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son, Rampart Row.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

A LADY going Home has left an IRON-FRAMED "SQUARE PIANOFORTE," of STUTTGART MAKE, ALMOST NEW, and in PERFECT ORDER, to be sold on Saturday the 26th inst. at 3 p.m. *without reserve*, at Messrs. BENNETT'S Auction Rooms, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of grey Hungarian Geldings, 15-3, aged, strong, serviceable and stylish, with good action; also a Calcutta-made Mail-phaeton and double Harness, complete. Apply to J. N. T., Esplanade House, Fort.

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART by Bennett, in good condition. Price Rs. 500. Apply No. 102, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—GREY ARAB HORSE, 7 years, height 14-1, quiet and good Trotter. Price Rs. 900. Apply No. 1 1, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—Chestnut Arab PONY with harness, cart and hood. carries a Lady and is quiet. Price for turn-out Rs. 35 . Apply No. 10 , care of this office.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE only Firm in Bombay who repairs Celestinas, Aristons Phoenix, and keeps all Spare Repairing and Tuning Materials in Stock.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P., VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street Bombay.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use Prices on application.

FOR SALE.—A Pair of handsome, young AUSTRALIAN GELDINGS, said to be the good marks required by native Gentlemen.—Being sold because no longer needed by their Owner.—Apply to No. "747," care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per year including postage.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Needs only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P., care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

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THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHION
on the new
PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE
are now being made
BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO. LD.,
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Price Lists free on application to
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MR. C. A GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHITE & CO.,
GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.
Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.
N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.
Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND

	Rs. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	„
† PEKOE............................	0 13	„
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	„
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FAMILY MIXTURE................	0 8	„

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A 23-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.
Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST ARRIVED, a fresh supply of pair Horse, and single sets of English-made new Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.
New handsome and light English-built Victorias, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by L. Fulker of Salisbury.
A new English-built circular-fronted miniature Brougham by Watson of Lowestoft.
And one second-hand Calcutta-built Stanhope, with Brake.

TO BE LET FOR THE SEASON.
"Woodland," Porcupine Point, Matheran, lately done up and well furnished.
For particulars apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference,
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23.

A FURTHER heavy decline of ⅜d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver in London is advised, 45⅛d. being quoted both by Reuter and private telegrams. Monday's quotation of £74¼ is repeated for 4½ per cent. Rupee Securities, the other denomination being still called nominal. Consols were unaltered at 98¼; and Indian Sterling loan at 108½. About £200,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. In Paris, French Rentes were again ¼ per cent. lower at 88¼; Exchange on London was slightly easier at fcs. 25·15½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has shown, so far this week, a material contraction in the volume of business passing compared with last week, the total Sales yesterday having reached only 8,000 bales, including, however, the large proportion of 1,200 bales of Surats. The feeling at closing was quiet generally, but firm for Surats, quotations for spot Cotton being unchanged, all round; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for the nearest deliveries and 1-32d. for the more distant at 6 9-32d. for April, to 6 5-16d. for August-September. The total day's Imports were heavy, at 47,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm but unchanged as to prices.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was maintained at 11 13-16d.; but July Futures were 8 points lower, at 11·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 2,000 bales; and the following comparison is now given between the figures for this and the two preceding years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts...	2,000	11,000	7,500
Three days' do.	7,000	22,000	15,100
Since 1st Sept. 1889	5,617,000	5,363,000	5,208,100

Here we have had a very much quieter Cotton Market to-day, the total purchases hardly summing up 1,000 bales, made up principally of Bengals, at Rs. 175 to Rs. 187; and Veerumgaum Ginned at Rs. 198; and including small parcels of Jaffrabad, at Rs. 213; and Wudwan, at Rs. 207½ per candy. Prices show no quotable change.

WHEAT continues out of request for export, and only a moderate business is again reported; but the feeling keeps steady, and rates are maintained in presence of liberal supplies.

SEEDS.—A rather active demand, more particularly for Linseed, has led to considerable transactions to-day, and the price of this description has further advanced 1 anna, per cent., say to Rs. 6-8-3 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt., other prices being unaltered in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,259	bales.
Wheat	24,220	cwts.
Linseed	12,380	„
Rapeseed	19,190	„
Gingelly	1,872	„
Poppy Seed	5,570	„
Groundnuts.................................	977	„
Castor Seed.................................	1,892	„

FREIGHTS keep steady. The Moonstone (s), just arrived in ballast, has been berthed for Liverpool at 20s. 3d. per ton, for Cotton.

EXCHANGE has been very irregular, and a general disinclination to do business, pending the allotment of Councils has been manifested. The market opened this morning at 1s. 5 3-16d. for Demand Bank Bills, and at 1s. 5 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which some business was done. A decidedly firmer feeling, however, set in thereafter, and for some time the Banks refused to buy until 1s. 5 7-16d. was reached, when a fair business was done; and we hear that this afternoon Merchant's Bills were placed at 1s. 5 15-32d. We quote at closing

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 7-32 to ¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 7-16 to 15-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·83¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER remained very quiet but steady for money during the greater part of the day at 100⅝, but at closing 1-16d. per cent. higher was quoted. For account, however, rates have been rather weaker, 100 11-16 having been quoted for the coming settlement, and 101 1-16 for the end of next month. 102 nominal is still the rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES are almost stagnant, no fresh transaction to speak of having transpired; but prices of Cotton mill Scrip are already at our quotations. City of Bombay mill shares are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 855 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 23.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd S. N. Co.'s s.s. Medusa, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Hongkong (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental (extra) left here for Marseilles this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 23.

The Anchor Line s. s. Asia arrived here yesterday.

SUEZ, APRIL 23.

The Rubattino Company's s. s. Raffaele Rubattino left here for Bombay to-day at daybreak.

COLUMBIA, APRIL 23.

Mail steamer Ganges from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera................................	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 4d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 6½d.
40's Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 5⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account....	98¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	88¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	Nominal.
4½ per cent. „ „	74¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver..	45⅛d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Next mail for Mauritius, Réunion and Madagascar *via* Zanzibar leaves Aden about noon on Wednesday, the 23rd.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 23rd April, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	23	12	20	...	28
Suez	23	2	15	...	54

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 23rd. April, 1890.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	5	...	4
„ Kurrachee	...	16	...	3
„ Madras...........	6	30	...	20

Difference in longitude allowed for.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RICHES—April 20, at Parel, the wife of Mr. C. H. Riches of a daughter.

DEATH.

PURVIS—April 23, at Bombay, Daisy Ellen, the eldest child of Malcolm and Harriett Purvis, aged 6½ years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARSHALL—April 19, at 2-1 Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of Edward J Marshall, of a son.

SKIPWITH—April 20, at Meerut, the wife of Lieut-Col G T Skipwith, R E, of a son.

SMITH—April 18, at Lahore, the wife of Turton Smith, Punjab Police, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CODY—April 19, at Mhow, C. I., of cholera, Katherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lieut James and Ellen Cody, aged 17 years and 6 months. Deeply and sincerely regretted.

MAKER—April 17, at Dhubri, Lower Assam, William Douglas Sandeman, infant son of William and Julia Maker, aged 8 months and 17 days.

SHAW—April 14 at Dera Ghazi Khan, Edith Aimee Emily the dearly loved wife of Lieut D G Levinge Shaw, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1890.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, in his article in the *Asiatic Quarterly* which we have reprinted this week, tells us more in a short compass than any recent writer on leprosy has communicated. There is an encyclopædic fulness of knowledge characteristic of so careful an observer and so exhaustive an inquirer, and the article may be commended as an example of the best method of dealing with a subject, concerning which we fear there is much more of morbidly timid sentiment in the public mind than of knowledge. We need not quarrel with him for the slight change in the nomenclature of the subject which he has introduced, though the world has become so accustomed to "leprosy" and "leper" as terms indicating the disease and its subject that etymological fitness can scarcely prevail over the practical convenience of adhering to old names that we understand rather than reverting to older ones that we do not. The antiquarian passages of Sir George Birdwood's monograph, abundant though they are in their information, show that it is as difficult to accurately identify the leprosy of the ancients as to settle, for example, the quite modern scientific controversy as to the contagiousness of the disease. On that point Sir George Birdwood speaks with a confidence which will carry weight though it will hardly close the controversy. He believes in neither the contagiousness nor the infectiousness of leprosy, and his scepticism upon both points makes it the easier for him to deprecate the "ignorant, needless, and unfortunate" horror of lepers which the recent discussion of the question has awakened in Europe. To us in India, who are in closer and almost daily contact with the evil, the rebuke must seem sensible and timely. Nothing could have been more absurd than the agitation which was created in England when it was found that a "leper," who was afterwards proved not to be suffering from leprosy, had been unearthed in Smithfield Market. London has since learnt that if the cause of the leper is to be taken up in England it must be taken up on distinctly altruistic grounds, for nature is as likely to "bring back the mastodon" in England as to re-establish leprosy there. The eagerness with which the cause for which Father Damien died and Sister Gertrude has gone out to Molokai has been taken up in England is, it may be hoped, a proof not of the fear of leprosy in England but of sympathy for those who in distant lands may fall victims to it. And this sympathy will not be reduced even if it should be demonstrated that leprosy is not propagated by contagion. No possible view of the causation of the disease will weaken the claim of those who suffer from it upon public charity and, where need be, upon the care of the State. To us in India, where there is abundant evidence that the disease is growing in extent and is not diminishing in intensity, the practical question is not how it is distributed but how it is to be got rid of; and those who differ from Sir George Birdwood upon the former point will gladly avail themselves of his help in dealing with the latter. He is as unreserved as the most confident upholder of the contagion theory in his belief that leprosy is to be stamped out by a process of resolute segregation, and his essay will give strength to the movement in that direction which has been of late powerfully aided in this Presidency by the munificence of the Nawab of Junagadh and Sir Dinshah Manockji Petit.

Sir George Birdwood's distrust of the contagion theory, moreover, need not reduce our belief in the soundness of Dr. Vandyke Carter's view that that theory constitutes at all events a good working hypothesis. In matters of practical administration it is best to be on the safe side, and even if the theory were little more than a "pious opinion" we should be warranted in acting upon it in the interests of the public health. First of all there is the comfort of the sufferers themselves to be thought of. No one who has seen how many of these wretched beings live, sleeping in temple verandahs, under trees, and by the road-side—living, in fact, a pariah's life, outcast from home and family—would be deterred from advocating that the State should relieve them from their own misery by a scientific doubt whether they were the cause of danger to other people. The discussion of the question in Bombay has brought to light a mass of evidence upon the former point, whatever the quality of the evidence may be upon the latter. Cases have been cited in Bombay of wretchedness in no wise less than that exhibited in the narratives told by Sir George Birdwood. Lepers have been known in this city to commit suicide through the sheer wretchedness of bodily and social suffering, and it can scarcely be doubted that if the law did not stand in the way the practice of burying lepers alive which prevailed in the Punjab when John Lawrence first knew the country would have survived to our own day. For the old-world notion that leprosy is a mark of divine disfavour dies hard, especially in a system like that of Hinduism, and it is the explanation of the social disfavour which visits all sufferers from this malady—of such ostracism, for instance, as that which not long since drove a poor leprous mill girl in Bombay to suicide. Leper hospitals, if only as refuges from the harshness of the world around these poor people, are indispensable; as a protection to society against the spread of the malady. We gather that Sir George Birdwood, despite his distrust of the contagion theory, is not disposed to undervalue them. For although he holds that while in its ordinary endemic phase leprosy is not actively contagious, there is no saying now that it has become so widely distributed in India, whether it might not pass into the epidemic phase at any moment, as when Europe was decimated by it in the Middle Ages. From this view to Dr. Vandyke Carter's that the contagion theory supplies a sound working hypothesis is but a short step, and it is a step which we gather that Sir George Birdwood is in practice quite prepared to take. We need ask from no one a more complete vindication of the measures lately advocated in India than that which Sir George Birdwood gives when he says that though the scientific questions in dispute regarding leprosy may never be completely solved, the practical points are that leprosy can be extirpated by the segregated isolation of the leprous, and can be prevented reappearing in a country from which it has been once eradicated. The sanitary history of England shows this plainly enough. The ruins here and there of an ancient lazar house tell at once that leprosy was a problem as pressing for solution in England in the Middle Ages as it is in India to day, and that the problem has been solved there long since. Then segregation was carried out with a severity which may often seem against charity, but which obviously derived its sanction from a superstitious dread akin to that which in the East decreed immolation as the fittest doom of the leper. The retributive character of the malady, as Sir George Birdwood reminds us, was exhibited in the inscription over the doorway of an old London Lazar House; "*post voluptatem misericordia,*" and with this theory of causation in their minds the custodians of the leper were not likely to be content with a lax segregation of the sufferers in their charge.

This inscription, or at all events the idea embodied in it, opens out for Sir George Birdwood a vista of inquiry along which it is scarcely convenient to follow him. The theory that leprosy has some relation to another widely prevalent disease has long had supporters amongst native practitioners in India, and apparently it was regarded as an axiomatic truth in Palestine two thousand years ago. But there seems at present to be much less warrant for accepting it as a scientific hypothesis than there is for accepting another theory of the causation of leprosy, which, defective though the demonstration of it may be, certainly supplies a useful basis for practical action. It may be perfectly true that the diminished vitality and power of resistance to other forms of disease which attends upon syphilis prepares the way for easy inroads of leprosy. But leprosy can scarcely be regarded as the special growth of the soil thus prepared. If it were, why should Paris or London, which are not by any means free from the one disease, be absolutely free from the other? A comparison of the condition of the European and the Native armies in India might be expected to yield material in support of the theory attributed by Sir George Birdwood to the old Bombay physician, Dr. Bhau Daji. Yet how does the case stand? The last Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India shows that about a quarter of the admissions of British soldiers into hospitals in India are due to the order of disease, to which syphilis belongs, while the admissions of native troops from the same, causes are slightly over three per cent. as against 37 per cent of the strength amongst British troops. And yet no one searching for leprosy in the army would think of looking for it in that part of the army which is more than ten times as much subject to venereal diseases as the other. Meantime we need not refuse to the question raised by Sir George Birdwood the "deliberate and circumstantial consideration" which he believes that it demands. The disease whose relationship with leprosy has been suspected by a good many people whose opinion is worth regard has surely long out-stayed its welcome, and those who have watched its recent increase in the army will welcome anything that he may have to suggest for driving it out. Meanwhile, as a matter of practical expediency, it will be better to treat the eradication of leprosy as a problem to be solved by itself. There is virtually no difference of opinion concerning either the need for dealing with it or the means. Opportunities for disagreement would arise the moment the area of operation was widened, and Sir George Birdwood knows from English and Indian experience that the other purpose which he has introduced into his dissertation is, to modify a famous phrase, "the purpose which divides us the most."

THE contemplated legislation to put a stop to the practice so widely prevalent in Bombay of adulterating ghee, has been abandoned by the Bombay Government in consequence of the refusal of the Government of India to sanction the clauses which in the opinion of the local Government would alone make the measure operative. The Bill "to prevent the adulteration of ghee and the sale of adulterated ghee and other articles of food," when sent up to the Government of India, was met with the objection that it is inexpedient to make it penal to mix ghee with other substances and sell it so mixed. That was not the decision come to by Parliament when the much-vexed subject of margarine was in debate. It appears that there was excitement in Calcutta when it became known that ghee was largely adulterated. Some mild legislation followed in 1886, which had the effect of enhancing the price of ghee by forty per cent., whereupon the ardour of the purists cooled. The Supreme Government are therefore not prepared to sanction three of the penal clauses of the measure proposed by the Bombay Government, though it would sanction a fourth. The Bombay Government is of opinion that the Bill shorn of its chief provisions would be useless, and it will not be proceeded with. Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, the Home Secretary, points to the provisions of the new Bombay Municipal Act as giving the Commissioner sufficient power to enter premises where adulterated articles of food are sold and seize them. These provisions are sections 414 and 415, which make it the duty of the Commissioner to make provision for constant and vigilant inspection of animals' meat, poultry, game, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, milk, ghee, and butter, or any other article exposed or hawked about for sale, and intended for human food or for medicine. The Commissioner may at all reasonable times inspect and examine any animal or article intended for food or medicine, or any utensil or vessel used for preparing, manufacturing, or containing food or medicine. If the animal or article be diseased or unsound or unwholesome, *or is not what it is represented to be*, he may seize and carry away such animal or article, and either destroy it or take it before a magistrate, who shall order it to be destroyed, all expenses being defrayed by the person in whose possession the article was at the time of the seizure. It seems to have been held that these two stringent sections, and the two others which followed them, are only applicable to articles which are either diseased or unfit for human food or medicine. But it certainly would appear that the words which we have italicised give the power to seize articles which are adulterated, even though the adulteration may, as in the case of margarine, be affected by a substance not in itself unwholesome or unfit for human food. The difficulty would no doubt arise when it came to be a question of disposing of an article seized for not being what it is represented to be. Sections 416 and 417 provide for the destruction by the Commissioner or the Police Magistrate, as the case may be, of what is unwholesome or unfit for human food or medicine. No provision is made for articles which are guilty of not being what they are represented to be. Suet or hog's lard, passed off as ghee, might be seized, it could not be destroyed as unfit for human food. It was to meet cases of this sort that the Bill for the prevention of adulteration as such, without regard to the deleterious nature of the mixture, was introduced by the Bombay Government, with the full approval of the native community and with the hearty support of the Bombay Municipality. The Government of India thinks such legislation is not needed, and the local Government is overruled. In matters such as this it seems to us that local opinion ought to be deferred to by the Supreme Government. It is certain that a great deal that is undesirable is mixed with the so-called ghee as sold in the bazaars. As ghee is the one form in which animal food is available to the bulk of the community, it is a matter of great importance that it should not be tampered with. This is the utilitarian and practical point of view; there is also the point of view of Hindu and Mussulman pietists who may some day find out that in the one case he is eating perdition in the guise of beef suet and in the other that the lard of the accursed pig has defiled his body and doomed his soul to worse than purgatorial fires

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THE sheep runs of Australia are considered small when they do not cover more than half a million acres; there are runs of over a million acres. The larger runs and the small have alike been eaten up by rabbits, which have devastated whole regions very much as the plague of rats which appeared after the famine years in the Bombay Presidency threatened at one time to destroy the crops of whole collectorates. In the runs of trifling size—mere bagatelles of 150,000 acres—the rabbits could be kep down and exterminated by the efforts of heavily subsidised trappers. But in the larger runs the rabbits had things all their own way; they eat up everything and leave the sheep to starve. In this extremity the Australian Governments turned to M Pasteur, who undertook to spread a pest amongst the rabbits which would kill them off wholesale. He stipulated, for the first time in his life, for heavy remuneration, which the Colonial Governments readily undertook to provide. A Commission of two French savants, deeply versed in the latest developments of M. Pasteur's system, proceeded to the afflicted colonies. They were the bearers of strict instructions from M. Pasteur as to the limits and scope of the experiments which were to be permitted to test the value of the system. They were to feed rabbits with broth cultures of the microbe of chicken cholera, which is very fatal to rabbits, and they were to feed other animals with the microbes and watch the result. The Commission appointed to watch the experiments and report were not satisfied with these experiments. They took it that as a matter of course microbes absorbed by rabbits would give the disease; what was wanted was proof that healthy rabbits in great numbers would take the infection from a few diseased rabbits. Eventually permission was procured by telegraph from Paris to try the experiment of confining twenty healthy rabbits with five infected on a square metre of ground for six days. The five inoculated rabbits died in fifteen hours; five of the healthy ones died in seventy-one hours; and the rest were none the worse. It could not be said that the prospect of infecting the countless millions of rabbits on the great runs was brightened by the measure of success attained in the square metre of ground. The Pasteurian scheme is regarded as a failure, and the delegates have returned to Paris, declaring that they have been unfairly treated. It is admitted however that a certain measure of success can be achieved by inoculating rabbits with the chicken cholera. Rabbits and birds only are affected by the disease, and birds not to any great extent; sheep are not affected at all by the microbes. The latter (unhappily) are soon dessicated by hot and dry winds, they lose their destructive power, and rabbits may eat them with impunity. The rabbit is so far having by far the best of it in the struggle for existence in the Australian plains.

THE statement of traffic of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the week ending 19th April, (current) shows a decrease of Rs. 704, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

THE Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court were dissolved yesterday after a sitting extending over twelve days. Yesterday was the third day of the trial of Showjee Bhoja and Narayen Premjee, who were charged with abetting the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon. The jury, after an hour's consultation, returned an unanimous verdict of guilty of abetting the voluntary causing of simple hurt, recommending the prisoners to mercy on account of their youth. They were sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

MR. SINCLAIR, on behalf of certain contrbutories, has applied to the District Judge of Lahore to wind up the Lahore Tramway Company, Limited, under the Indian Companies Act. The intention, we understand, is not to stop the working of the cars, but to enable the affairs of the company to be placed upon a sounder financial basis.

ANOTHER robbery has been committed on the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway from the persons of private passengers. While the up-train was between Najibabad and Nagina stations, a man entered a female compartment occupied by two passengers, and forcibly robbed them of their jewels On the arrival of the train at Nagina, a complaint was made. Several men were collected by the police, and the complainants immediately pointed to the man who had robbed them, and who turns out to be the ice-seller who travels in the train. The man has admitted his guilt, and given up to the police the stolen jewelry.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent the *Madras Mail* the following extract from a letter he has received from a passenger on board the s.s. Manora, which left Madras on the 25th ult. for London:—"On Saturday night, 29th March last, an aweful tragedy happened. Amongst the passengers from Calcutta were a gentleman, his wife, and two children. She struck us as being rather strange in manner; but she was under no restraint. She just came and went like every one else on board. On Saturday evening, after dinner, she came up on deck and stood staring hard out at sea with a queer expression on her face. The thought just flashed across me, 'I wonder if she wants to throw herself overboard.' She remarked, however, that she was looking for her husband. She slept upon deck between her husband and her little son of three and a half years old. Very soon after midnight the quarter-master on his rounds missed her from her place, and woke the husband. Search was made all over the ship, but she was never found. She had evidently watched her opportunity, and thrown herself overboard. The poor husband is perfectly distracted. She was quite a young lady, tall, graceful, and very handsome."

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Epsom Spring Meeting opened to-day. In the race for the Great Metropolitan Stakes the following was the result :—

Parlington (3 years)	1
Armada (3 years)	2
Galway (3 years)	3

[The Great Metropolitan Stakes is a race of about two miles and a quarter. Fifty-two subs, 16 of whom pay forfeit. The highest weight accepted being 9st. 12lb., it was raised to 9st., and the others in proportion.]

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The City and Suburban was run this afternoon and resulted as follows :—

Reve d' Or (5 years)	1
Vasistas (3 years)	2
Workington (4 years)	3

[The City and Suburban handicap is 1¼ mile, 15 sovs. each, 10 ft., with 1,000 sovs. added, owner of second horse to receive 50 sovs. out of stakes.]

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

In the House of Commons this evening the South Indian Railway Purchase Bill was passed. Sir John Gorst stated that the estimated actual saving to India by the passing of this Act would be thirty-six thousand pounds.

THE CONGRESS CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee opened the Congress Campaign in the provinces last evening, when he addressed a meeting at Plymouth.

The public hall was filled by an attentive audience, which unanimously adopted the resolutions submitted to it.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN M.P.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Mr. Handel Cossham, Liberal Member of Parliament for the East Division of Bristol, died suddenly of heart disease in the Library of the House of Commons this afternoon.

[Mr. Cossham was 66 years of age. He entered Parliament first in 1885, though he was Liberal candidate for some twenty years. He was colliery proprietor, a member of the Bristol Town Council, and ex-Mayor of Bath. A Fellow of the Geological Society, Mr. Cossham was the author of numerous pamphlets.]

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE NATIONAL INDIAN CONGRESS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Plymouth yesterday with the object of enlisting British sympathy with the aims of the National Indian Congress. It was resolved to advocate India's claims to electoral representation.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, who was present, contended that England had broken her pledges, but that if they are redeemed she will find a powerful ally in the hearts of India.

DESTRUCTION OF A COTTON PRESS BY FIRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, APRIL 23.

Last night the cotton press of Harvey, Sabapathy Moodliar and Company (Limited), of Bombay, was destroyed by fire, estimated loss rupees fifteen thousand. The property is partly covered by insurance.

ESCAPE OF A STATE-PRISONER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 23.

Vantura, the Lushai Chief, who was a prisoner in Fort Tregear, made his escape therefrom on the 17th.

SOUTHERN SHAN STATES.

Kyainton, the most easterly and most important of the Southern Shan States, has accepted the conditions of Government which, if faithfully adhered to, will prevent its being absorbed by either China or Siam.

INFLUENZA AT NAINI TAL.

Considerable sickness prevails at Naini Tal, the chief ailment being influenza.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 22.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Bokhara, with the outward English mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Sir Henry Morland presided, and the others present were Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Dosabhoy Framjee, Fazulbhoy Visram, A. M. Dharamsi, Harkisandass Narotumdass, Mooljee Bharbhaya, and M. N. Banaji.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION WITH VEHAR.

The Municipal Secretary read a letter, dated the 18th instant, from the Commissioner, asking the Standing Committee to recommend the Corporation to authorise the Commissioner to enter into a contract with the Government Telegraph Department for the working of telephone communication with Vehar at a cost of Rs. 740 per annum, the Telegraph Department undertaking to put up a line at their own expense.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee asked if they had not already got telephonic communication with Vehar.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was sorry for the Telephone Company, but the case stood in this way, The Telephone Company had offered to put up telephonic communication with Vehar, at a charge of Rs. 11,000 for construction, and Rs. 600 per annum, while the Telegraph Department had offered to put up a line at their own expense and charge them Rs. 740 a year.

The Committee agreed to recommend the proposal to the Corporation as suggested by the Municipal Commissioner.

PURCHASE OF A NEW FIRE-ENGINE.

It was next agreed that as recommended by the Deputy Commissioner sanction should be given to the acceptance by him of the tender of Messrs. John Fleming and Co., the lowest of three tenders received, for the supply of a Shand and Mason's steam fire-engine, reel carts, and other appliances for the fire brigade, at a cost of Rs. 23,300-10 against the Budget provision of Rs. 33,700.

VISIT TO THE PAWAI WATER-WORKS.

The Committee adjourned at 2-45 and proceeded to the Victoria Terminus, whence they proceeded by the 3 p.m. train to Coorla, being driven thence in carriages to Pawai, for the purpose of inspecting the water-works there, and view the progress that is being made.

THE PAWAI VALLEY WATER-WORKS.

The members of the Municipal Standing Committee, after transacting their business at the ordinary weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, visited the Pawai Valley for the purpose of viewing the new water-works in course of construction, and inspecting the progress that has been made. When the scheme was sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation on the 25th of November last, it was detailed at length in our columns then, so it is needless to dwell at length upon that now ; suffice to say that it will be remembered Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Tomlinson, and Mr. Clerke reported that, having regard to the state of the Vehar Lake, the probable replenishment thereof, by means of average rainfalls, and the quantity of water required for the increasing needs of the city, it was, to the best of their judgment, absolutely necessary that special measures should be taken to provide against an almost certain deficiency in the water-supply during the hot weather of 1892, and a possible deficiency during the hot weather of 1891. Four schemes to avert the possible calamity were suggested, and the utilization of the supply in the Pawai Valley was considered, if not the best at least the scheme which could be pushed forward with the greatest rapidity. Mr. Tomlinson in his report wrote :—

The only project by which an additional supply can be secured from June appears to me to be the necessary one. The proposal is to obtain pumping plant for 8 millions of gallons per day to be fixed at the junction of the Pawai and Vehar Valleys ; to intercept the flow equal to 8 millions of gallons daily for 180 days from the Pawai Valley by a masonry dam and to use such a quantity of water annually as will suffice to make up the established deficiency of the Vehar Lake. The water to be pumped either direct into the main leading to Bhundarwada Reservoir, there to be filtered into the Vehar filters or 24" main ; (a portion of the water may be disposed of by gravitation through the 24" main) or into the Vehar Lake as may be found most economical and practicable, having regard to the quantity and quality of the water. The site for the dam is a very favourable one, and at the highest point, *i.e.*, in the bed of the stream will only require to be about 25 feet high. The top water level will then be at 190 T H.D. or exactly the same as the Bhundarwada Reservoir. The level of the boards on the Vehar Waste Weir is 263·5 T.H.D. The exact height cannot be fixed until the contouring, which is now in progress, is completed, but I believe a dam at 190 T.H.D. will prove to be sufficient ; the proposed dam is designed, however, to be raised to 195 T.H.D. for reasons which are stated later on in considering the partial use of the supply by gravitation.

On reaching Coorla the members of the Standing Committee who were accompanied by Mr. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, drove in carriages to the Pawai Valley, where they were met at four o'clock by Mr. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer, who conducted them over the works. The party proceeded first to inspect the masonry dam in course of construction, the top portion of which they were surprised and gratified to find had been raised to the ground level, which is half the total height of fifty feet, half being below and half above ground. By far the heavier portion of this part of the work has thus been completed ; but more than that, the central portion has been raised the full height, while the eastern portion is making satisfactory progress. The visitors then proceeded along the 48 inch outlet main to the engine-house where they found that the two boilers had been erected and were in position, and the engine-house itself nearly finished. Mr. Tomlinson next explained the arrangements for supplying the pumps and the existing mains with water from the new reservoir, as well as the arrangements for disposing of foul water, which will be done by means of a sludge pipe without polluting the comparatively poor supply from the main Vehar Valley. The whole of the works seemed to be in a very forward state, and the members of the Committee appeared well satisfied with the progress which had been made ; and there seems no reason to doubt that at the present rate of progress the whole of the works will be completed before the break of the monsoon.

To briefly describe the works in progress at the Pawai Valley, they comprise the construction of a masonry dam, about 650 feet in length, the wall, as already mentioned, being at its highest point 50 feet. The area of the lake when full will be about 400 acres, and will contain 500,000,000, gallons of water. The outlet main is 48 inches in diameter, similar to that being laid down to bring in the Tansa water. Independent of the construction of the dam itself the gathering ground has entailed, and is causing, a great deal of labour. The hamlet of Kopri, with its filthy huts, stands on the gathering ground closely abutting upon the lake. Those huts form the most dangerous source of possible pollution. But that difficulty has been got over. The village is to be cleared away, and in a few days the work of demolition will be complete ; but the clearing of the trees on the gathering ground has not yet commenced. Some more labour has been entailed by the reconstruction of the Pawai Road, or at least a large portion of it. One mile of the road had to be raised where it would have been submerged in the lake. That work, however, is now nearly completed.

All praise is due to Mr. Tomlinson who is superintending the work, and to the contractors for the speed with which they have carried out their several parts of the work. The Worthington Triple Expansion engines have been supplied by Messrs. Simpson and Co., Pimlico, London. The contract time for the completion of the work was five months. That period has not yet expired; and yet the major part of the machinery is on the ground. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas supply the iron work for the engine and boiler houses, and the engines are being erected under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Briggs, junior, M. I. M. E., who was specially selected for this duty by the makers of the engines. The contract for the masonry is in the hands of Messrs. Hirji and Raoji, while Messrs. Framji and Jeewanji are doing the pipe-laying. Mr. J. H. Davison, C. E., is the resident superintendent at the works, and the inspectors on behalf of the Corporation are Messrs. A. Rosen, G. H. A. Skew, and R. B. Bhandare, L.C.E. The works as is well known were designed and commenced by Mr. S. Tomlinson, and are being carried out by him under the direction of Mr. Rienzi Walton, M. Inst. C. E., Chief Engineer to the Municipality.

After inspecting the works the members of the Standing Committee partook of refreshments, and returned to Bombay, arriving at Victoria Terminus at half-past seven thoroughly satisfied with their inspection, and having spent a very pleasant afternoon in the Pawai Valley.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 23.—The barometer has fallen in North-eastern India and the west coast of the Peninsula ; but has risen elsewhere. The fall is brisk in Assam ; the rise brisk in the Punjab. Readings are low in the Gangetic Plain and Bengal; high in the Indus Valley, south and south-east of the Bay. Easterly winds still prevail in the east and north of Bengal ; but normal north-west winds are blowing in the Gangetic Plain ; south-westerly winds are blowing over the Bay. The temperature has generally risen, except in the North-West and Punjab, and the mean is above the average in all the provinces; the highest maximum is 112 in Akola. Rain has fallen in Assam, north and east of Bengal and Upper Burma ; and the weather remains unsettled in North-eastern India. Thunder storm is likely in the Central Provinces.

THE superficial area of the British Empire is slowly but appreciably extending on a section of the coast in the English Channel. In one of the rooms of Dungeness Lighthouse there is an inscription setting forth that it was erected in the year 1792, on a spot distant from the sea by one hundred yards, in substitution for an older lighthouse which at this date stood 540 yards farther inland. When this older lighthouse was built it was on the verge of the sea. The existing structure, whose centenary will be celebrated next year but one, was, as the inscription sets forth, built a hundred yards from the water's edge. It is now fully 500 yards distant, and the sea is ever receding.

ALLEGED THEFT AT THE INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.

IT would seem that thieves have been at work during the time the Industrial Art Exhibition in Bombay was open, and, if rumours prove true, some Rs. 800 worth of property has been stolen. All the time the exhibition remained open nothing was missed ; it was only the other day, when the exhibits were being checked it was found somebody had been tampering with them. The most serious robbery is of a precious stone belonging to a native Prince who had kindly lent his State jewels for exhibition. It was found that a valuable jewel had been removed from the sheath of a dagger, and a false and worthless one cleverly substituted. The gold mounting in the middle of a shield has also disappeared. How that has happened is a mystery, for the jewels were all carefully guarded and lay in cases under lock and key all the time the exhibition remained open. The matter however has been reported to the police, and investigations are being made.

THE WANT OF HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sure many will have read with interest your article with reference to the extension scheme and Mr. Justice Bayley's comments thereon. Surely it is high time that the scandalously insufficient house accommodation for Europeans earning considerably less than Judges of the High Court and other officials should receive earnest attention, and that from the Municipality and the Government. Chosen spots have from time immemorial been reserved for the military and officials at merely nominal rents—spots where no member of the commercial community may find an abiding place—and even in quarters where mercantile men locate our beneficent Government has given, and will give, a rent absurdly high, and totally out of accord with the market value, thus again pressing hardly on the many. Bombay is nothing if not commercial ; its military element should not therefore be first of all be considered. If priority of choice and selection be granted, (which I question) it should be given to the more important portion of the community, and not to the lesser. What other town in the civilised world mulcts so large a portion from its bread-winners for rent as Bombay ? Certainly not any other in India, while the accommodation given (even by European landlords), especially, in the Fort, is grossly inadequate and indeed a disgrace to the community. What other civilised town requires, or necessitates one's servants sleeping in the kitchen where the food is cooked. Can no representative body be found to take up land, and build, and earn a fair five per cent. ? Has the Municipality not sufficient power to compulsorily purchase some of the ram-shackle huts and so-called dwellings, that disgrace some of our chief streets, and build us decent houses in their place ? Can Bombay not get up a Building Society, and so somewhat lessen the present evils? Will our new and already popular Governor put his energetic shoulder to the wheel, and bring about a vast improvement in the housing of his poorer countrymen.—Yours, &c.,

"ONE WHO SUFFERS.

A HINT TO THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the Tramway Company are about to confer on the inhabitants of Bombay the benefit of a new line extending from the Grant Road *via* the Two Tanks to the Hancock Bridge, a suggestion may not be out of place. The main point is this, What substantial benefit do the Company expect to reap by this limited extension ? I submit not much, but if instead of stopping at the foot of the bridge they were to mount it and come and stop near the Gunpowder Road, they would be bringing their traffic to a good number of business centres, including some of the cotton and silk mills, foundries, metal marts, saw mills, Tank Bunders, jute presses, oil stores, and so on, which are all situated on or towards the said Darookhana or Gunpowder Road, where traffic is almost incessant from morning to night, besides, there is sufficient inducement to ascend the bridge by the recent improvement it has undergone.—Yours, &c.,

VIATOR.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1890.

THE ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The publication of criticisms upon the working of the Arms Act will, I hope, lead to the modifications of the obnoxious provisions of the Act. An Observer's views are, in my opinion, remarkably sensible. I have much pleasure to endorse his observations. I need not remark further. Hoping this question will receive the consideration of the Government.—I am, &c.,

April 23. N. B. D.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE following members of the Western India Turf Club have been elected to act as stewards for the ensuing year :—Brigade-Surgeon A. C. Gaye, Mr. A. Keyser, C.S., Colonel St. J. Lemarchant, R.H.A., Mr. T. M. Filgate, Colonel W. Merriman, C.I.E., Colonel J. F. Willoughby, and Mr. T. Lemesurier.

SAD DROWNING CASE AT MAHABLESHWAR.

A MAHABLESHWAR correspondent writes on the 22nd instant :—A sad occurrence took place here to-day. About 12 o'clock, Henry Holden, a son of Mr. David Holden, of Mount Road, Mazagon, went with two others of the same age, 16 years, for a swim across the lake here. Holden was a good swimmer, as were the other two, McDonald and Buckel. They had got only about half-way across when Holden's nerves or strength seemed to give way, and he called to one of his companions to come to him. The two lads both made for him, and after a struggle succeeded in bringing him to the shore. Landing, they set about restoring circulation, and sent for help. Help was not long of reaching, but from the beginning there was little or no sign of animation, and Dr. Dimmock was reluctantly compelled to give up his endeavours. Whatever was the cause, the heart's action seems to have stopped, and none of the methods used proved of any avail. It seems almost a miracle that the others escaped, as they were seen to go down below the water several times. But yet they pluckily held on with Holden till the shore was reached. Young Holden was a very promising lad, and had been only two days on the hill. As he was a shrewd, sensible lad every confidence was placed on his judgment, and not the slightest blame seems to attach to any one.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—We regret to record yet another instance in which a native has lost his life through the rash and cruel conduct of some English soldiers. On the night of the 7th instant, we learn, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a native was noticed by a sentry of the Seaforth Highlanders prowling near the lines. He was challenged twice by the sentry, who fired on getting no reply. The man was not hit, and managed to get away, but was subsequently secured by a private of the same regiment. When the shot was fired, it naturally brought to the scene several persons, among whom were three native caretakers in the employment of the Military Works authorities. They appear to have been taken by the soldiers for bad characters, and were as such at once attacked. To escape the soldiers, they ran back to the hut where they had been sleeping, but were followed by the soldiers, who violently assaulted them, and finally brought them as prisoners to the guard-house. All three were badly wounded with sticks and bayonets, and one of them died about 2 a.m., from the effects of the injuries he received. The other two were sent to hospital, where they are now under treatment. The civil surgeon, we are informed, has certified that the deceased died from rupture of the spleen, but his death was undoubtedly accelerated by the existence of two deep punctured wounds in his left side and on his head. The case will be tried by a military court of inquiry.

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Brahmachari Madhavanand Sadanand and Babajee Gunpat Pinglay are charged with defaming Mr. Richard Proctor Sims, Judicial Member of Council of the Bhownugger State, was resumed for hearing. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Syani, represented the first accused. The magistrate framed charges against both the accused, and committed them to take their trial at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court. The accused Pinglay in reply to the magistrate said that he had sent a letter of apology to Mr. Sims in the same way as he had submitted one to Mr. Bhownuggree. He also said that he had no witness to call at the Sessions. The first accused was bound over to appear at the Sessions in a sum of Rs. 5,000, and the latter in Rs. 500.

The case in which one Byramjee Jamsetjee Khan Saheb is charged with defaming Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., and Mr. R. P. Sims was then called on for hearing. The accused submitted to the court a written application for the postponement of his case on the ground of illness. He also stated in his application that he hoped he would be able to convince the complainants that not being acquainted with them he bore no ill-feeling, and much less enmity, towards them. Being a professional translator and conveyancer he (the accused) simply rendered from Gujarati into English a draft brought to him by his client, and had done nothing more in the matter.

The prosecution did not oppose the application, and the magistrate accordingly postponed the case for a fortnight.

MILITARY NEWS.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL RUDD, on the recommendation of a medical board, is permitted to proceed to England on leave in anticipation of the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

THAT most useful class of non-commissioned officers, paymaster sergeants, are doomed, the *fiat* having gone forth from the Horse Guards that no more appointments to the grade are to be made. At home the changes introduced lately for the payment of troops may render such an order necessary, but here in India the case is very different, these non-commissioned officers being the very backbone of regimental pay offices.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of the system of granting a money allowance to native troops serving in Baluchistan in lieu of rations in kind. This has been found to be more satisfactory to all concerned than the usual grant of grain compensation for dearness of food. Could not this money payment system be applied to all India ?

IT has been decided to grant all public followers serving with troops or departments in the field in the Chin-Lushai Expedition 50 per cent. on their pay from the date of the commencement of field service till the termination of the operations.

THE Government of India have no objection to the grant to a hospital assistant of leave involving forfeiture of one-fourth salary up to a maximum period of twelve months in every five years' service. There is no rule limiting the extent to which leave without pay may be granted to members of the hospital assistant class, but leave without pay does not count towards pensionary service.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience having been experienced in Bombay on the departure of the last troopship for England by officers from Bengal who had been hurried down to the port of embarkation at short notice in obtaining final last pay certificates for Europe, it may be as well to quote the procedure, writes the *Pioneer*. An officer moved from his station to another, if not on regimental payment, has to obtain a last pay certificate from the Treasury Officer by whom last paid, which has to be sent to the Pay Examiner of the circle, who thereupon issues a last pay certificate which he forwards to the officer concerned (in nine cases out of ten too late to be of use) for presentation at the port of embarkation to the Paymaster there, who finally settles with him and issues a final last pay certificate by which he can only obtain payment in continuation in Europe. There is no reason whatever why the Treasury Officer's last pay certificate should not be acted upon without the intervention of the Pay Examiner and officers saved much inconvenience and annoyance. In the case of an officer embarking at Rangoon direct for Europe he will obtain a final last pay certificate from the circle Paymaster there : but should an officer embark at Karachi, then he has the usual amount of red-tape to get through, and has to apply for a last pay certificate to the Pay Examiner of the circle to which he belongs, which in any case means ten days' delay.

THE LADY REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following amounts have been paid into the Bank of Bombay on account of the Lady Reay Memorial Fund :—

	Rs.
Amount hitherto acknowledged	11,796
H. E. Lady Harris	100
Mrs. K. M. Heeramaneck	100
Mrs. Sorabjee S. Bengali, C.I.E.	50
Mrs. W. Lee-Warner	30
Mrs. Merwanjee Rustomjee	20
Mrs. Muncherjee N. Banajee	20
A. Parsee	20
Mrs. Byramjee Rustomjee	10
Miss Byramjee Rustomjee	10
Mrs. N. J. Chundavarker	10
Particulars of amount collected by Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Rs.
Lady Peerozbai	51
Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	50
Mrs. I. C. Jamsetjee	21
Miss Dinbai Jamsetjee	20
Miss Manockbai Shapurjee	11
I. W.	5
Rs.	158
Rs.	12,166

Those who have not paid their subscriptions yet are requested to do so without delay.

23rd April, 1890.

AN ESSAY ON INFLUENZA.

A BABU, who styles himself an F. A., a few days ago applied for a post worth Rs. 25 per month. The Head of the Department, who is of a very humorous nature, told him to write an essay on influenza. Pen, ink, and paper being supplied him, the following was the result :—

SIR,—As I am requested by your honor to write an essay on influenza all I can say is that this infernal Epidemic, which has fallen on our mother country like a great calamity, is caused by the concentrated efforts of minute bacus of the animalculæ tribe of unforeseen microscopical animal life. Like the old plagues of Egypt it is deteriorating in the extreme, carrying its enormous degenerating contamination through every household families, not excepting your humble servant who has suffered too much the details of fever in its augmented state with a pertinacity that would have done the heart of Euscapalius good to have interviewed.

Notwithstanding, nevertheless I am now all square, your honor, enjoying salubrity of health, hence my ability to write this hard subject matter.

Although this infernal, inhuman disease, is not dangerous except for the old decrepit one foot in the grave sort of paralytic people, yet is frought with too great after-consequences such as Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Catarrh, et hox genus omne, (you see I am versed in few Latin terms) causing thereby some care to be taken with ourselves afterwards.

It is great great pity your honor asked me to write such kind of great difficult, inexperienced task, no B.A. I am sure, would be spritely enough to attempt to undertake such eccentric task without purloining his intellectual faculties to the utmost tenision.

Your honor will kindly excuse my writing to a greater length, although I could give much information on the statistic of this great and downfelling disease on bed with all items of fever and nose running all day and night, my wife is still suffering, but I am earnestly working the oracle with the Gods to minimise the malady by giving alms and all things to poor helpless beggars asking much, from your humble servant who is at present greatly impecunious for want of job, two children besides wife and myself to feed and one more child coming soon yet unborn owing to wife's fault.

Hoping to be favoured by your kind consideration.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* learns that the German Emperor, several days before the resignation of Prince Bismarck, declared in a private conversation to an important Swiss personage, that he deeply regretted the Wohlgemuth incident, but anticipated that early events would soon permit him to adopt a cordial policy, not only towards Switzerland, but also towards France.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ABETTING A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

THE trial of Shewjee Bhoja and Narayen Premjee, Bhattias, on a charge of abetting the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon, was continued yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs Pestonjee and Rustim, appeared for the first prisoner ; and Mr. Russell appeared for the second.

Mr. Kirkpatrick summed up the case for the prosecution.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in addressing the jury on behalf of the first prisoner, said he would not concern himself with the question whether Maki committed the assault upon Toolsidas Mohunjee which resulted in the latter's death. The question to which he would confine himself was whether Maki was instigated ? His learned friend asked what motive could Maki have in making a false charge against the prisoners ? Why, said the learned counsel, the motive was apparent upon the surface of the proceedings in the case. The moment Maki was placed before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, he offered to make a statement. He was warned that it was not necessary for him to make a statement at that stage ; but he persisted in making the statement, which was merely to implicate the prisoners. He wanted to shift from himself the burden of the graver offence on to the prisoners. There was the motive. Again it was stated by Maki that he was not acquainted with Toolsidas. Yet, the latter, when questioned at the Gokuldas Hospital who struck him, unhesitatingly answered that it was Maki. Referring to the misunderstanding between the prisoners and Tulsidas and his brother-in-law, Mr. Mehta urged that the evidence shewed that Toolsidas acted the part of peace-maker, that a reconciliation was brought about between all the parties to the dispute, and that it would therefore be idle to contend that the prisoners bore Tulsidas any ill-will, or that there was sufficient motive on the part of the prisoners to instigate Maki to strike Tulsidas. In one part of his evidence, Maki again tried to exculpate himself by saying that he was taken by the prisoners along with others into a liquor-shop and was plied with liquor; and further that the stick was placed into his hands while he was drunk. Mr. Mehta remarked that, if Maki was drunk when he struck Tulsidas, his drunkenness must be of a very peculiar character, for when he ran away after striking Tulsidas, he was found sober enough to think of his own safety by entrusting the stick to the soda-water seller and of making good his escape. Maki's evidence was that of a perjured man, a man who, finding himself in serious trouble, was perjuring himself to save his own neck. When the jury remembered that the man Maki had, as the learned counsel pointed out, been making a series of false statements, he trusted the jury would be careful to consider whether they could hang even a dog on the statements of such a man. Mr. Mehta next urged that the story told by the witness Laljee was not a story which was a natural one, but a story which, upon the face of it, was a got-up one. People do not go about proclaiming their crimes from the house-tops, as Laljee would have them to believe ; and the inherent improbability of his story supplied the best condemnation of his evidence. The learned counsel for the prosecution had argued that Laljee could have no motive in making a false charge against the prisoners. But how were they to be sure that there was no motive ? They must presume that there must be motives in Laljee's mind to induce him in getting up such a story as he told in the witness-box. There were circumstances of a gravely suspicious character to impeach the testimony not only of Maki, but also of Laljee and the other witness, Allarakhia, the latter's statements being more improbable than those of Laljee. Reviewing the evidence of Allarakhia, the learned counsel tried to show that it was wholly unreliable.

Mr. Russell next addressed the jury on behalf of the second prisoner, arguing that there was not a tittle of evidence to show that his client instigated the commission of any offence. The learned counsel reviewed and commented upon the evidence at some length.

His lordship, in charging the jury, said this was the third day of the trial, and that no fewer than eighteen witnesses had been examined for the prosecution. His lordship gave a brief narrative of the circumstances under which Tulsidas Mohunjee came by his death, making it a *substratum* upon which to base the consideration of the question arising in the present case. Maki, according to the evidence of his father, was a hard-working young man who earned eight annas a day. A charge of robbery was once made against him, but nothing came of it ; and his lordship remarked that it should not tell against Maki, because the making of false charges was very common in this city ; so that up to the time of this occurrence, nothing was known against Maki. He said that, on the day of the occurrence, he was taken into a liquor-shop, and that after being plied with liquor, he was instigated by the prisoners to strike Tulsidass, with whom he was not acquainted, and who was pointed out to him by the prisoners. Tulsidas, after he received the blow from a stick, which, Maki said, was placed into his hands, was removed to the Gokaldass Hospital, where he died some hours later. Maki, when placed before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, insisted upon making a statement which was to the effect that there was no ill-will or ill-feeling between him, a Mahomedan, and the deceased Tulsidas, a Bania; and that he was plied with liquor and instigated by the prisoners, who were after him for several days to strike Tulsidas. The first point for the jury to take into their consideration, in connection with the circumstances of this case, was whether it was true that Tulsidas was struck by Maki ; and next, which was the really important point, whether or not the prisoners instigated Maki to strike Tulsidas, who died of the injury he had received. Now, what was the evidence to corroborate the alleged instigation by the prisoners ? In this country, it took very little cause for a grievance to create ill-feeling and ill-will and to induce people to seek for revenge. In this case, a grievance did exist in consequence of a quarrel which had sprung up between the prisoners and Tulsidas and a brother-in-law of his. Commenting upon the evidence of Allarakhia, one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, his lordship said it appeared to be consistent with the story told by the other witness Laljee, that the prisoners desired to engage the services of someone to strike Tulsidas. It was for the jury to say whether it was possible that Allarakhia concocted the story which he told for the purpose of screening Maki, with whom he was acquainted ; or whether he spoke the truth. It was also for the jury to say whether Laljee, a Brahmin, who never went to a liquor-shop before, was likely to concoct the story which he told. If the story was a got-up one, a liquor-shop would be the last place, a very peculiar place to go to for concocting it. It was true that Ali Mahomed, the other witness, was contradicted by Maki on certain points. The chief question, his lordship remarked, was whether the jury were satisfied upon the evidence that the two prisoners, as the prosecution alleged, instigated Maki to strike Tulsidas. It was evident that, if Maki assaulted Tulsidas, against whom he bore no ill-will, he must have been instigated to do so. Were the jury satisfied upon the evidence that the prisoners were the persons who instigated Maki ? Maki swore that he was instigated by the two prisoners, who plied him with liquor and induced him to strike Tulsidas. Referring to the evidence of Ali Mahomed, his lordship said that it was possible that, owing to the want of lights in the street, he might not have seen the prisoners following Maki, as Maki said they did follow him. Of course, the jury were not to rely upon the evidence of Maki unless upon those points whereon he was materially corroborated ; but as to the instigation, they had to rely upon the untainted evidence of Allarakhia and other witnesses called for the prosecution.

The foreman of the jury, on their returning into court after an hour's consultation, said that they were unanimous, but wanted to know if the offence could be reduced from abetting the voluntary causing of grievous hurt to that of simple hurt.

His Lordship : You are unanimous, but want to know whether the charge can be reduced from abetting the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that of simple hurt ?

The foreman : Yes.

His Lordship intimated that the jury could return a verdict on the latter charge.

The jury then delivered an unanimous verdict of guilty of abetting the voluntary causing of simple hurt, the offence being committed in consequence of the prisoners' abetment. The jury at the same time recommended the prisoners to mercy on account of their youth.

The first prisoner, when called upon to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, said he knew nothing about the offence.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said: Although you deny having had anything to do with this matter, there can be no doubt that you, especially you, Shewjee Bhoja, offered money to Maki to assault the deceased, Tulsidas Mohunjee ; and the jury having found you guilty of abetting the causing of simple hurt, I have no power to pass upon you a heavier sentence than that of one year's im-prisonment and a fine. The sentence of the court is that each of you be rigorously imprisoned for one year.

This being the last case for trial, the Sessions were formally dissolved.

THE CRICKET SEASON OF 1890.

CUSTOM decides that Notts and Gloucestershire must play colt's matches at Easter, otherwise cricket with March scarce passed would be regarded as singularly out of date. Not until a full month later does the first-class season open at Lord's, the annual meeting and dinner preceding by a day the initial match between the M. C. C. and Kent, on May 8. The programme which has been arranged by Mr. C. W. Alcock, will be found very similar to that in previous yeas. Three All England matches will be played—at Lord's, at the Oval, and at Manchester ; whilst the Players will be met at Lord's and Bramall Lane, Sheffield. No engagement with the Gentlemen will be found on the card, but there are two with the South, at the Oval and Hastings, and one with the North, at Manchester. The first-class counties are all met, but only Yorkshire, Surrey, Notts, Kent, and Gloucestershire play a return match. Lancashire, Middlesex, Sussex, Warwickshire, Leicestershire and Derbyshire are met once, and other important engagements are with the two Universities and Past and Present at Leyton and Portsmouth, M.C.C. and Ground at Lore's on the first two days of the Derby week, and mixed teams at Westbury, Stoke, the Lyric Club, Barnes, Scarboro, and Hurst Park, the season being wound up at Lord's in August with a match for the benefit of the Cricketer's Fund. On their arrival in England, the Australians will practise at Mitcham, and play their first match at Sheffield Park on May 8, against Lord Sheffield's Eleven.

Doubtless the Australian visitors will occupy a large share of public attention, but not to the exclusion of county cricket. Indeed, the struggle for championship honours (for the first time this year officially recognised) bids fair to be keener than ever. At the end of last season Notts, Lancashire, and Surrey were bracketed equal so far as points were concerned, though popular opinion was unanimously in favour of awarding the palm to Notts, whose record for more than half the season was unique. The first-class counties this year will remain as before, consisting of Notts, Lancashire, Surrey, Kent, Gloucestershire, Yorkshire, Middlesex, and Sussex—eight in all. There was some talk about promoting Warwickshire, but the faliure of that county to make fixtures with a sufficent number of first-rank shires, together with the appointment of a committee of the County Cricket Council to take into consideration the subject of classification and promotion, caused the matter to be postponed. So far as the fixtures are concerned, they have been arranged precisely as last year—that is to say, every first-class county has arranged out and home matches, with the exception that Middlesex and Sussex do not meet, this being the only bar to a complete circle. We shall thus be enabled to cast up the results for the championship on the same lines as last year, though, by the decision of the County Council, drawn matches will not be reckoned, the points being arrived at simply by the deduction of losses from wins. This system would have made no difference to last season's placings. At this period it is practically impossible to say what new talent may be discovered by the counties, and, so far as can at present be gathered, only those whose names are familiar will be out in the earlier part of the year.

The Notts colts are spoken of as a hopeful lot, and it would, indeed, be a strange year which did not produce a good performer from the nursery of cricketers. Last year it was Lockwood, the young Surreyite, who shone so brilliantly in the August Bank Holiday match at the Oval against the county of his birth. A brother of Mr. Attewell, curiously enough also named W. Attewell, is included in the Trent Bridge match on Monday, and is well spoken of, whilst Silas Hardy (now engaged in Yorkshire), H. Gough, of Sandiacre, a fast left-hand bowler ; J. C. Gregory, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, engaged at Birkenhead ; Terry, of Arnold, coaching at Aldershot this Summer ; J. Wootton (Old Basford), a fast right-arm bowler ; and others have all ardent friends who predict for them great success. The difficulty with last year's champion county is that their team is already so strong that places cannot be found for the new players. All last year's hands will be available, and the programme arranged for the season is a most attractive one. Twice will the Australians figure at Trent Bridge, and, in addition to out and home matches with all the first-class counties, Derbyshire is again to have a couple of games. The well-known professional, Wild, takes the proceeds of the match with Lancashire. During the Winter, the Notts Committee have founded a special professionals' fund, in order to keep their new blood from seeking engagements with other counties.

Last year Lancashire had the good fortune to light on Albert Ward, a bateman of undoubted merit, of the stone-wall order, and they can, perhaps, hardly expect a second stroke of fortune like that. Their eleven will, nevertheless, be very strong in 1890, especially if Pilling, their famous wicket-keeper (never very robust), sufficiently recovers to take the position he fills so well in all matches. In his absence, a substitute will, perhaps, be found in Mills, of Oldham, who has shown some promise. Among other colts to be given a trial are Paul Irving, of Carlisle, who will be qualified by residence in June, and Higson, of Nelson. The former is a left-handed bowler, and the latter a sound bat. The Australians will make three appearances at Old Trafford, against Lancashire, England, and the North of England, whilst, in addition to the ordinary county matches, there will be two contests with Warwickshire.

Rumours were circulated two months ago concerning differences between the Surrey Committee and George Lohmann, the slow bowler. It was stated that Lohmann had severed his connection with the county he has done so much to bring into prominence, and had cast in his lot with Middlesex. Some colour was given to the statement from the fact that Lohmann is a native of Middlesex ; but though differences did arise on financial matters, these are now settled, much to the relief of Surrey supporters. Mr. John Shuter will again captain the side, and remembering his brilliant feat last year, when by declaring Surrey's innings at an end in the nick of time he won the match against Notts it would be hard to find one more qualified for that onerous position. The programme for the year is a long one, though one match disappears, that against Oxford University. Perhaps the Oxonians will not altogether regret this. Mr. W. E. Roller, who recently undertook a sea voyage for the benefit of his health, comes back strong and well. Messrs. C. L. Morgan and D. L. A. Jephson, the latter of whom has gone into residence at Cambridge, will, if necessary, recruit the amateur strength of the team, and, among the young "pros." may be mentioned Brockwell, Mills, Harris, and Watts. The two former have spent the Winter at the Cape, and their experience there should prove of value to them. The many friends of Mr. Walter Read are looking to him to show better form than last year.

The departure of Lord Harris for Bombay will not seriously affect Kent. Mr. F. Marchant will be in command during May, June, and July, after which the old Oxonian, Mr. W. H. Patterson, will succeed him. The programme is much the same as in recent years, and though Frank Hearne is now lost to the side, a strong eleven is compilable from Messrs. F. Marchant, W. H. Patterson, C. J. M. Fox, M. C. Kemp, W. Rashleigh, L. Wilson, J. Le Fleming, and G. G. Hearne, Alec Hearne, Martin, Wright, Wootton, Barton, and Pentecost. The Beckenham ground, which, in the opinion of many well qualified to judge, was never really fit to play a first-class match upon, has been under the care of George Hearne during the Winter. The Kent and Surrey match, the second fixture in the Canterbury Week, is to be given as a benefit to George Hearne.

Middlesex, which has such a strong contingent of University men to rely upon, will, as usual, play a strong batting side, though Mr. E. A. Nepean has gone to Ireland, and will not be available. Messrs. J. G. Walker and Hylton Philipson are in Japan, and not expected back until the season is well advanced. The Australian bowler Phillips has now completed his two years of residence and will be able to play, and the Chiswick amateur, Mr. L. H. Baemeister, is to be given another trial. A selection can be made from the following—Messrs. A. J. Webbe (Captain,) A. E. Stoddart, T. C. O'Brien, G. F. Vernon, S. W. Scott, E. M. Hadow, P. J. De Paravicini, F. G. J. Ford, P. J. T. Henery, M. J. Dauglish, H. J. Mordaunt, M. R. Jardine, Hon. F. N. Thesiger, and should be able to take their own part.

Mr. W. G. Grace's average last year was considerably better than for some seasons back, and with his superb constitution there is no knowing how long he may continue at the top of the tree. He will, of course, captain Gloucestershire, again having "E. M." as first lieutenant. Unfortunately, the western shire is not very successful in discovering new men, and a wicket-keeper and bowler are sadly wanted. Mr. James Cranston, who, after lying quiescent for several years, came out and played better than ever in 1889, will be available, but, unless new men are found on Monday in the Colts' Match, it is difficult to see where the much-needed fresh blood is coming from. The fixture list is as last season, except that two matches are played with the Australians, and those with Warwickshire dropped.

We next come to Sussex, who for some years past have, so far as first-class cricket is concerned, obtained the order of the "wooden spoon." More promising than usual are their prospects for 1890. Mr. C. A. Smith is on his way back from the Cape, where he took up his residence in the Winter of 1888, and it is hoped that Mr. M. P. Lucas and Mr. Freeman Thomas will render the county more frequent assistance than in 1889. The old Light Blue would be especially valuable if he could be persuaded to appear in the team oftener than he does. Arthur Hyde has been appointed coach at Wellington College, and cannot, therefore, play much at the commencement of the season; but of the new men, Tebay and Gibb of East Grindstead, the latter a fast left-hand bowler, are likely to prove of good service, whilst Harry Butt of Hastings, is favourably spoken of as a wicket-keeper. Mr. W. Newham again captains the side.

It is much to be hoped that Yorkshire, who won only county matches last year, will show more prominently—as, indeed, they are almost bound to do with the materials at their disposal. The Australians will play three matches in Yorkshire against the County at Bradford and Sheffield, and meeting the Players of England at Bramall-lane. Yorkshire, in addition to the usual first-class county matches, play Warwickshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Staffordshire, and are to be complimented in thus encouraging second-class counties, which is more than can be said for some of the other first-class counties. The Notts and Yorkshire Colts' match has been abandoned. The Surrey and Yorkshire match, commencing at Sheffield on June 30, will be for the benefit of Louis Hall, who gave way to Bates last year.

Little information is to be gleaned of the composition of the Oxford University Eleven, which will be captained by Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger, but it is not likely to be so strong as that of Cambridge, where Mr. S. M. J. Woods, the new captain, is still in residence. Mr. H. J. Mordaunt will act as Hon. Secretary, and among the men available may be mentioned Messrs. G. B. Cotterill, W. I. Rowell, R. A. A. Beresford, A. Ross, J. G. Robinson, G. H. Barber, F. S. Jackson and Hoare (Harrow), H. W. Studd (Eton), and others. Everything thus points to a victory for the Light Blues next July at Lord's.

Of the minor county elevens the chances of Warwickshire are most rosy, for with Messrs. H. W. Bainbridge, H. O. Moul, L. C. Docker, C. Wheeler, E. Wheeler, C. C. Mott, H. O. Whitby, and J. Rhodes among the amateurs and Shelton. Pallett, Collishaw, Richards, Lilley, A. Bird, Cresswell, W. Bird, and Leake, they should put a strong eleven into the field. Leicestershire too, are making rapid strides towards the front rank, and Derbyshire, notwithstanding their manifold misfortunes have many good friends still. F. R. Spofforth, the "Demon Bowler", is qualified this year, and will make a world of difference to the Peak County. Somersetshire have secured a match with Middlesex for the first time at Lord's this year.

The programme at Lord's presents the usual features. Oxford and Cambridge will meet there on June 30 and two following days, and Eton and Harrow on July 11 and 12, the intervening dates being allotted to the two Gentlemen and Players' matches at the Oval and St. John's Wood. The benefit match, North *vs.* South, May 19, which was to have gone to John West, will be devoted to his widow and family.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24.
Eve of Saint Mark Evangelist and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
FRIDAY, APRIL 25.—Saint Mark's Day.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above fund :—

	Rs.
His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar	5,000
His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal	3,000
Messrs Bhimjee, Shamjee and Co	1,001
Messrs Shamjee, Muljee and Co	1,001
His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda	1,000
His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur	1,000
Jamsetjee N Tata, Esq	1,000
Messrs Vurdman, Pemsy, Sons and Co	501
His Highness Aga Khan	500
His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla	500
His Highness the Raja of Sunth	500
His Highness the Raja of Sangli	500
The Hon'ble Nowrojee N Wadia, C I E	500
The Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt, C I E	250
His Highness the Raja of Baria	250
His Highness the Raja of Dharampur	250
S D Sassoon, Esq	250
K M Heeramanek, Esq	250
His Highness the Raja of Lunawada	200
His Highness the Nawab of Balasinor	200
M H Hakim, Esq	200
Kalidas Jutha, Esq	200
M M Bhownagree, Esq, C I E	200
His Highness the Raja of Bansda	150
Badroodin Tyebjee, Esq	150
Messrs Eduljee, Framjee Albless and Sons	150
Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq	150
P Pallis, Esq	150
Messrs Thakersey Muljee and Sons	150
Messrs Muljee, Jaitha and Co	150
Nusserwanjee Manekjee Petit, Esq	150
Sorabji Manekji C Damaunwala, Esq ...100 Amount collected by him ... 35	135
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq	125
Messrs Muncherjee Framjee, Kama and Sons	125
Messrs E D Sassoon and Co	125
Goculdas Madhowjee, Esq	101
The Hon'ble A F Beaufort	100
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C S I	100
N A Hormarjee, Esq	100
Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Esq	100
His Highness the Raja of Jawhr	100
His Highness the Raja of Jath	100
N S Ginwala, Esq	100
Ardesher Sorabjee Dustoor Camdina, Esq	100
H A Hormarjee, Esq	100
Dr K N Bahadurjee, MD	100
Muncherjee Nowrosjee Banajee, Esq	75
Messrs Khursedjee and Dorabjee Pallonjee Powalla	60
Khan Bahadur N M Khory	60
Ebjee Umersy, Esq	51
Devjee Khetsy, Esq	51
Grattan Geary, Esq	50
Muncherjee Hormusjee Kama, Esq	50
Jalbhoy Ardesher Set, Esq	50
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Scott	50
Naorojee P Kama, Esq	50
R H Baker, Esq	50
A Parsee Admirer	50
M M Heeramnek, Esq	50
Dossabhoy Framjee, CSI	50
Messrs Ardasher Hormasjee and Dinshaw	50
Pestonjee Jehangir, Esq	50
J C Bergandall, Esq	50
Dr Thakoredas Kikabhoy 15 Amount collected by him 30½	45½
Munsukhram S Tripathi, Esq	31
N G Chandavarker, Esq	30
C Chambers, Esq	30
G R Kerlosker, Esq	30
Messrs Merwanjee and Byramjee	30
T J Bennet, Esq	25
Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, Esq	25
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq	25
Namchand Veerchand, Esq	25
Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Esq	25
Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C Marzban	25
Harichandra Sadashivjee, Esq	25
Dr Furdunji B Seervai	25
M C Turner, Esq	25
Byramjee N Seervai, Esq	25
John Steven, Esq	25
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq, CSI	25
Dr J Accacio Da Gama	20
S S Narielwala, Esq	20
Jehangir E Kobiyor, Esq	20
H M Phipson, Esq	20
Meherjibhai Rustomjee Kharas, Esq	20
A Parsee	20
N R Ranina, Esq	15
Ardesher Dossabhoy Munshee, Esq	15
Jamsetjee Khursetjee Kama, Esq	15
Dr R N Khory	15
Dr A P Kama	15
Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, Esq	15
Dr Eduljee Nuserwanjee	15
Dr A D Mody	11
D N Dady Esq	10
C H Dady Esq	10
Dr Dinshaw B P Mistri	10
Rustomjee N B Jeejeebhoy	10
Ghellabhai Haridas, Esq	10
Dr Jahangir J Cursetjee	10
[illegible] Wadia, Esq	10
V S Desai, Esq	10
Gungaram B Rele, Esq	10
Dr Cowasjee Pestonjee	10
Cowasjee Jamsetjee, Esq	5
B A Bhagwat Esq	5
Narayen D Diwadker, Esq	5
S N Chandabhoy, Esq	5
M N Chadabhoy, Esq	5
An Admirer	[illegible]
K Anundrao, Esq	[illegible]
K N Motivala, Esq	[illegible]
Runchoddas Valabhai Shroff	[illegible]
Dasgappa Krishnajee, Esq	[illegible]
Rs.	22,030

The following additional sums have been promised and will be acknowledged in detail when paid into the Bank :—

	Rs.
His Highness the Nawab of Joonagur	5,000
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart	2,500
His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar	1,000
His Highness the Nawab of Cambay	1,000
Vajir Saheb of Joonagar	1,000
Messrs. Damji Hirji and Company	750
His Highness the Chief of Miraj, Senior	500
His Highness the Raja of Dhrangdra	500
His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvee	500
Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq.	500
Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq.	500
The Hon'ble Mr Justice K T Telang, CIE	300
P M Mehta, Esq.	300
Messrs. Umersey Nangsey and Co.	251
His Highness the Thakore of Wudwan	200
Shamrao N. Laud, Esq.	200
Abdulla Hajee Dawood, Esq.	200
Messrs Tricumjee Muljee and Co.	200
His Highness the Nawab of Jinjira	150
Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, Esq.	150
Bharmal Bhojraj, Esq.	101
Madhowdas Gokuldas Pasta, Esq.	100
Premjee Kala, Esq.	100
Kesowjee Jewar, Esq.	100
Jadhowjee Camalsey, Esq.	100
R D Setna, Esq.	100
His Highness the Nawab of Radhunpur	100
Prince Samatsingjee	100
Shivlal Motilal, Esq	100
Messrs. Tapidas and Tulsidas Vurjdas	100
Messrs Lukhmidas Khimjee and Damodher Lukhmidas	100
Vurdman Jetsey, Esq	51
Devjee Veerjee, Esq	51
Messrs Khemji, Tejpal and Co	51
Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata, Esq	50
Messrs Damodhurdas and Dayabhai Tapidas	50
Vizbukandas Atmaram, Esq	50
C M Cursetjee, Esq	50
The Hon'ble Javerilal U Yajnik	50
D S Garud, Esq	30
R S V J Kirtikar	30
Shamrao Vithul, Esq	30
Manekshaw Jehangirshaw, Esq	30
Dajee Abajee Khare, Esq	30
Khemjee Dalal, Esq	25
Dhuramchand Jeewan, Esq	25
Gokulbhai Dowlatram, Esq	25
Gokulbhai Mulchand, Esq	25
Nathoobhoy Soorchand, Esq	25
Munsookbhai Bhagoobhoy, Esq	25
Dustoor Dr Jamaspjee Minocherjee, MA, PHD	20
Dr Bhalchandra Krishna	20
K R Kama, Esq	15
Krishnamukhram A Mehta, Esq	15
Vasudeo G Bhandarkar, Esq	15
Shridhur R Bhandarkar, Esq	15
Jejeebhoy Eduljee Mody, Esq	15
Dattatraya B Chitnis, Esq	15
Limjee A Banajee, Esq	15
Mervanjee Nuservanjee Vakil, Esq	15
Kharsedjee Sorabjee Vacha Gandhi, Esq	15
Dinshaw Muncherjee Panthakey, Esq	15
Jaya Karadi Lingoo, Esq	15
P Byramjee, Esq	10
Dinshaw Jejeebhoy Doctor, Esq	10
Narayen Dajee Gupte, Esq	10
Shamrao Vithul Bhandarker, Esq	10
E Moses, Esq	10
Harmukh Soonder, Esq	10
Chunilal Sakarchand, Esq	10
Ebrahim Ahmed, Esq	10
B D Shroff, Esq	10
E B Master, Esq	10
Dr Jehangir J Cursetjee	10
H B Dantra, Esq	10
K N Kabrajee, Esq	5
Jamnadas Premjee, Esq	5
S E Shellim, Esq	5
M C Apte, Esq	5
Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Esq	5
Dhondo M Sanzgiri, Esq	5
Purshotum P Khare, Esq	5
Annajee B Augal, Esq	2
A B Rele, Esq	2
G K Vaidya, Esq	1
Baloo Bapoo, Esq	1
Total Rs.	17,870
Grand Total Rs.	40,696½

Those who have not paid their subscriptions yet are requested to do so without delay.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AT the seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held at the registered offices, Church Gate Street, Mr. C. Douglas presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—The net earnings of the mill for the six months, ending 30th June, 1889, amounted to Rs. 69,842-14-1, which, with the balance of profit to 31st December, 1888, made a total of Rs. 1,24,088-9-7, out of this sum an interim dividend of Rs. 50 per share was declared in August last absorbing Rs. 39,950 and leaving a balance of Rs. 84,138-9-7. This, together with the profits of Rs. 37,702-4-11, made in the second six months ending 31st December 1889, makes a total of Rs. 1,21,840-14-6, at the credit of profit and loss account. The sum of Rs. 40,000 or 5 per cent. on the capital is placed to the credit of depreciation fund. The directors propose to dispose of the balance a the credit of profit and loss account as follows :—1. Dividend for half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, Rs. 23,970. 2. To depreciation fund account, Rs. 40,000. 3. To carry forward, Rs. 57,870-14-6.—Total Rs. 1,21,840-14-6. The directors have appointed Mr. J B Lee, Accountant, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, as an auditor in place of Mr. A. W. Campbell, resigned. You are requested to confirm this nomination. Messrs. P. A. Hormarji and Goculdas Devji retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The mill property is at present insured for Rs. 9,26,000, and the stock and the stock in process and the yarn and cotton stored in the mill premises for a further sum of Rs. 5,09,000.

On the motion of the chairman resolutions were passed adopting the report of the company and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 was declared. Mr. P. A. Hormarjee and Goculdass Devjee were re-elected as directors of the company. Mr. J. B. Lees was confirmed in the appointment as auditor, vice Mr. A. W. Campbell resigned. Messrs. Hormarjee Rustomjee Oomrigur and J. B. Lees were appointed auditors for the ensuing year, with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE MOOSA ABDUL LUTIFF.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Mistree, moved for an extension of the returnable date of an old warrant for the arrest of the insolvent, or for the issue of a fresh warrant. The matter of the petition had been heard before Mr. Justice Bayley in July, 1888; and decision was given on the 10th October, by which his lordship found the insolvent guilty of various frauds, and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment, under section 50 of the Act. On the day the decision was given, the insolvent was not forthcoming. He had gone off to Arabia, where he still remained. His lordship ordered the issue of a fresh warrant, making it returnable in one year.

RE EBRAHIM MAHOMED, *alias* MAHOMED SHAIK.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE DADABHOY CURSETJEE BHANDOOPWALA.

On the application of Mr. Lang, the insolvent was granted an interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE LUXMON MANICKJEE.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the insolvent's interim order with leave to serve notices. His lordship granted the application.

LETTERS from Malta give particulars of a sad accident on the 25th ultimo, which resulted in the death of a little boy, about eight years old, son of Major Dickson, of the Royal Berkshire Regiment. The lad had been receiving lessons in riding, and on the afternoon of the 25th was riding a pony, to which he was secured by means of straps fastened to the saddle. He was attended by a groom, but by some means the child slipped off the saddle and hung head downwards under the pony. Before he could be released the animal commenced to kick furiously, and in a very few minutes the poor child was kicked to death. The groom in his efforts to rescue the boy was severely kicked in the ribs, some of which were broken, and he was removed to the hospital in a very precarious condition. When the mail left it was not expected that the man would recover.

THE SPREAD OF GAMBLING.

WRITING on this subject, a contributor to the *Manchester Guardian* observes that betting nowadays is a business whose working is as a rule fully known only to those engaged in it. When Charles James Fox and his contemporaries lost great fortunes at places like Crockford's, he continues there was something dramatic and even tragic about their gambling. All the world wondered at their madness. So also at a later date, when Mr. Merry, Sir Joseph Hawley, and Mr. Snewing betted sums which could not be betted in these degenerated days, and when Davis, "the leviathan bookmaker," made a £100,000 book on the Derby, there was something splendid in the operations which touched the popular imagination. But at the present day, when a million or more of our working people are incessantly betting their half-crowns and half-sovereigns on horse-racing, nothing looms large by itself to the sight, and therefore little is perceived or understood. Those, however, who do know the extent and the development of turf-gambling among the labouring classes, are only too well aware that the time has come for a general awakening ere the evil shall become too big to be mastered. Another reason why the evil has been almost unnoticed is the suddenness of its growth. There are at the present time multitudes of clubs in the poorer parts of every large town instituted expressly for turf gambling, and thousands of bookmakers (honest and otherwise) and tipsters are making their living out of the scanty earnings of artisans and labourers.

BOOK-MAKERS AND TIPSTERS.

When Parliament passed the Betting-house Act, which prohibited ready-money betting in any office or fixed place, the writer says it suppressed those fraudulent bookmakers who in a paradoxical fashion were doing good by frightening people, and it gave an immense impulse to the business of the bigger and more trustworthy men. It was soon discovered by the commission agents that the Act might be safely and completely evaded by the simple expedient of having their letters addressed to an office in Calais or Boulogne. So the business grew, till in 1868, when Blue Gown won the Derby, a single firm was said to have paid away £70,000, mostly in small bets, to the general public. Still it may be said that no great harm was done. To the bookmakers the situation was an exasperating one. Here was the great British public ready to gamble with them every day, and the gambling materials were wholly wanting. History is silent as to the name of the genius who was responsible for the invention of the starting price system, and in deed it is probable that the system developed itself out of the necessities of the case. Anyhow it grew with such amazing rapidity that it may almost be said that it sprang forth fully armed, like Sin out of Satan's head in "Paradise Lost."

Under it the backer who cannot attend racecourses can nevertheless bet as freely as if he were in the ring. He pays his money to the bookmaker at his "club," and the bookmaker guarantees to pay him, if the horse he selects should win, according to the price published in the papers or appearing on the "tape" at the time the race is run. At the turf gambling clubs the "tape" is indispensable. The backers learn the starters, the result of the race, and the prices in the ring. Thus they can gamble as freely as they please. But here a person unacquainted with modern turf gambling might feel a difficulty which he would probably put thus :—"By following the records of past races," he may be supposed to say, "and by studying training reports I may form some idea as to the merits of horses likely to run in the Derby or the great handicaps, but how can I possibly arrive at any opinion whatever about the competitors in a two-year-old selling plate or a hurdle race at some small rural meeting?" The answer is simple. The bookmakers have a great pack of jackals, in the shape of touts and tipsters, who provide them with prey. These fellows live on the credulity of mankind, and are ready to advise on each and every race throughout the year. They have "a good thing" for this race, and "a cert" for that race. Most of them are arrant impostors; but according to the law of chances they must sometimes hit on a winner, and then they let all the sporting world know the fact, nor are they particular about saying "the thing that is not," and claiming to have sent the winner when they have done nothing of the kind.

READY-MONEY BETTING.

When a series of judicial decisions on the Betting-house Act had made it apparent that ready-money betting, as commonly practised on all racecourses, was an offence against the law, the Jockey Club was seriously alarmed, and still more so when futile proceedings were taken against themselves and threatened against other racecourse owners. The crusade quickly died out. Those who might have supported it were utterly ignorant of the subject; magistrates were terrified at the magnitude of the task set before them; all connected with the turf opposed themselves to the enforcing of the law in a solid phalanx. But an interesting memento of that anxious time may still be seen by the curious in the ring at Newmarket, where some torn and illegible scraps of paper are, or lately were, to be discerned on the posts of the stand. These, when they could be read, were warnings that ready-money betting would not be allowed. But the Jockey Club never took any steps to enforce their own rule. Successive Home Secretaries, the police authorities, owners and lessees of racecourses, and the Jockey Club, have ignored the law for many years. No question has been asked on the subject in Parliament. The nation at large has been entirely supine. It is therefore as impossible as it would be unjust to sudenly enforce the existing law in all its rigour.

HOW TO STOP GAMBLING.

The crying need of the day, concludes the correspondent, is for some method of stopping the continuous turf gambling in the lanes and alleys of our great cities and among our working populations. Now Mr. William Day has proposed in the *Fortnightly Review* a remedy which, if it could be carried out, would certainly be effectual. He wishes the law with regard to ready-money betting to be rigorously enforced, except that "totalisators," or the pari-mutuel system, should be allowed on racecourses in England as in France, India, and our own colonies. On the whole the "totalisator" is more favourable to the backer than the bookmaker can afford to be. The bookmaker has to provide for his expenses (necessarily large) and his profit in calculating the odds. Accordingly he never offers the true odds, nor anything like them. Now, the objections to Mr. William Day's scheme are three, and each one is a weighty one. The English people do not like any State recognition of vice, and though the Bishop of Peterborough will not have it that betting is a sin, there will be many who disagree with him. Secondly, the pari-mutuel system has lately been tried in France as a means of getting rid of the bookmakers, and so far has failed to effect this particular object. Thirdly, the bookmakers who transact their ready-money business from Calais and Boulogne would be left untouched. Still there can be little doubt that Mr. William Day's plan of confining ready-money betting to racecourses is right in theory, and the inference from his article seems to be that there should be a public inquiry into the best means of carrying out such a scheme. A select committee of the Lords would probably be able to come to some definite conclusion after hearing evidence, first, as to the awful prevalence of ready-money betting among our working classes; and, secondly, as to the advantages or disadvantages of the Australian system.

BRITISH TRADE IN PERSIA.

THE Baku correspondent of the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* writes in a somewhat despondent strain of the prospective results of the competitive struggle between Russian trade and British commercial enterprise in Persia. Russian trade, says this observant writer, in the dominions of the Shah, such as it is, is being steadily beaten back by British speculation. English merchants pursue their own interests with energy, and are attaining a paramount influence on the Persian markets, assisted alike by the counsels and the ready capital of the Anglo-Persian Bank at Teheran. The Russians can only hope to compete when a cheaper and more rapid means of transport is established. As it is the English forestall Russia by way of the Persian Gulf. The construction of a railway through Astara and Rescht to Teheran is of the last importance to Russian products, which might then be placed on the bazaars of the Persian capital in a fortnight at a moderate transit cost. This, however, is not all. What is for the moment imperatively requisite is that Russian merchants should possess a thorough knowledge of the Persian markets, and the requisite capital to compete with the English, and all these are unfortunately lacking. Once British commerce, adds the Russian journal, has obtained a firm footing in Persia, and spread its ramifications over the country, it becomes a desperate and almost hopeless struggle for Russian trade to supplant it.

THE Russian steamer St. Petersburg has called at Colombo again, bound for Vladivostock, with offenders against the laws of the Czar. The ship is one of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, and has been before on similar missions. This time she has on board 600 prisoners, and she carries in addition seven first-class passengers.

GOLD MINING AS AN INDUSTRY.

GOLD-MINING as a speculation has received a shock, writes the *Pall Mall Budget*; why not try it now as an industry? It suits the unscrupulous promoter and the gambling operator to manipulate a gold mine, but the investing public's interests lies in its being scientifically and honestly worked. The present position of South African gold shares in the market is a telling although painful illustration of the first method; some of the Indian gold mines may be taken as an apt instance of the second. The mad rush to acquire claims in the Witwatersrandt, to float companies in Johannesburg or London, to set up stamping machinery, to crush the best and most easily got at ore, to send home the highest returns of gold extracted, to declare fancy dividends, and, as the end and aim of all to rig the market, has ended, as was inevitable, in wreck and ruin to many an unwary speculator. It is an old story, which will continue to be repeated until mining for the precious as well as every other metal is carried on as an industry, or, in other words, on commercial principles. As businesses are not built up by those at their head always keeping their eye on the Stock Exchange, so gold mining is not likely to be successful while directors and managers think more of the market quotation than the steady development of their property. Mines apparently rich—such as the Salisbury, which extracted over 2,000 ounces in one month a little over a year ago—have now to stop milling, in order that necessary work which should have been done at the outset may now be undertaken. This is by no means a solitary instance of palpably bad management, reflecting as it does upon the skill, if not the honesty, of those in charge. Mining engineers may not have always a free hand, and may be required to do many things against their better judgment; but they too not unfrequently add to a want of knowledge and practical experience a desire to make a brave show to the eventual undoing of those who place their dependence thereon. A determination to go straight through with the work, opening up and developing the mine as they proceed, doing the dead work that is essential at the outset, will not produce bloated dividends, but it will, if the conditions are favourable, make the property a steadily remunerative one, and add to their own reputation in the long run. We have referred to India for an illustration of what gold-minig may do as an industry. The mines of the Mysore gold-fields passed through the speculative stage, but those which have been taken in hand in a business-like fashion, and steadily developed, have been placed upon a stable foundation as an investment and an industry. With a steady production of two to three ounces per ton there is a rich and profitable return for the capital sunk and the labour expended. If South African mines are ever to be worth the attention of the investor, as opposed to the speculator, they must be dealt with in the same fashion.

The next great development of gold mining will in all probability take place in the East. In those great islands of the Indian Archipelago, Borneo, Sumatra, and Java, great mineral wealth is known to exist. The natives, time out of mind, have searched for gold in Borneo, and in later centuries the Chinese have diligently mined for the precious metal. The gold is found in the river sand, in deposits in the higher grounds, and in the rocks. As might be expected, there is little or no scientific mining; but, notwithstanding the crude methods of working, the want of means, and arbitrary interference of native chiefs in some parts of the island, large amounts of gold are exported yearly. There is an undoubtedly good opening for European capital and enterprise; but, if satisfactory results are to follow, the South African lesson must be taken to heart. Gold-mining as an industry is what we want, and not as a wild speculation.

STORIES OF CARLYLE.

CARLYLE (as most people know to their pleasure and many to their cost) could use the lash with great effect. This accomplishment was not, it seems, only a literary one. In the new number of *Igdrasil* there are some interesting stories of "Carlyle at Kircaldy," in which town both he and Edward Irving were at one time teachers of youth. One thing at least the two men had in common—namely, the "everlasting use of the tawse" :—

Mr. James Balfour, the late farmer of Milton of Leuchars, near St. Andrews, once told me that when he was a pupil of Carlyle at Kircaldy the discipline was terribly severe. For a first delinquency the lash was given with a chuckling "sweesh" over the palm or round the shoulders of the culprit. But for an aggravated offence the guilty one was made to stand on one of the sides of the fireplace, which then had cheeks, as in a farm-servant's cottage. The delinquent's head was, of course, up the chimney, looking for light through the narrow orifice. If this punishment did not suffice to check the guilty one of his evil ways, a thorough flogging was resorted to. And that was no joke! Mr. Balfour told me that on one occasion the yells of the victim were heard so far in the street, with such an appalling call for mercy and help, that a joiner rushed into the school with his axe, and, handing this instrument to the irate Carlyle, exclaimed, "Jist doo't ootricht and no mince maiters."

Like others of his tribe, Carlyle was as great at the Bible as at the birch. Here is another excellent story culled from the same source. It refers to a visit paid by Carlyle to the Provost of Kircaldy, "a worthy elder who regularly conducted family worship" :—

One morning he asked Carlyle to take the reading, and he would offer up the prayer himself afterwards. Carlyle, by accident, opened the Bible at the first chapter of the Book of Job. He began to read this slowly and intelligently, pausing after some clause as if to meditate on the circumstances and take in the whole meaning. On he went, the servants wondering, the Provost "dumfoondert." Yet no one dare interrupt the sage, as his face was getting all aglow. . . . The time passed on, and yet he was only heating to his work. After finishing the whole forty-two chapters, he quietly closed the Bible, and remarked, "That is a marvellous life-like drama, only to be appreciated when read right through."

Carlyle, it is said, used to wonder why the Provost never asked him to read at morning prayers again.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT ON ART.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT delivered an address on Monday, 31st ult., in connection with the Drawing Society of Great Britain and Ireland on "The proper mode of study and exercise in art." Mr. Holman Hunt, in the course of his address, said every object extended itself to a certain shape, which the prehistoric man when drawing on the flat surface of a horn represented with an outline, and which the greatest artists of modern days also defined with a firm line. There was a rule which all draughtsmen ought to know, and which he had never seen printed or laid down: it was that in the animal creation there were no true concave lines—that all the forms were convex. They ought also to be on their guard against the vanity of supposing that Brobdingnagian proportions and sketches were a sign of grand style. Many students encouraged the habit of drawing everything larger than the original, and he remembered that when he did so he used to be very often complimented upon it, because he was told it was a sign of grandeur of style. That was wrong; it mistrained the eye, and the object was to train the eye. Whatever their profession might become, the power to draw should be a great gain, and he congratulated the young on being born in an age when attention was turned to that advantage. He had been asked to furnish some of his own early drawings for the inspection of the pupils. One of the earliest he had sent was a drawing on cardboard in opaque colours of a group of still life made up of articles such as he was able to place upon his desk at the office where he was engaged, at the age of twelve and a half years, in the dignified profession of a clerk. He had sent that that because it illustrated the perseverance exercised early in his pursuit under adverse conditions. The profession had now become a very fashionable one, and poor and rich alike who had no real passion for art had become artists. Art was a pure and holy inspiration; it might treat of boisterous humour, of buffoonery, of all the lighter moods of life, as Shakspeare did, as well as the graver moods, and for the artist to work for the true ends of art he must in this day care little for the applause of fashion; he must look far beyond. When he heard that such and such a master was in universal esteem, that he was a favourite of fortune, the report must not tempt the youth to turn out of his path to become a follower. The true test for the young student was not so much what he succeeded in bringing to perfection, but that he worked without ceasing in every hour of the day that his body gave him strength to work in.

EIGHTY-SEVEN designs have been received by the promoters of the Watkin Tower in competition for the prizes offered. The Continent of Europe, the United States, and the Colonies are all represented in the competition. Correspondence is now going forward with one of the principal City companies, with the object of securing their hall for the public exhibition of the designs.

CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE AT BERLIN.

In view of the closing of the work of the Labour Conference in Berlin the delegates were on Friday night (28th ult.) entertained at dinner by Baron von Berlepsch, the German Minister of Commerce. M. Jules Simon responded in eloquent terms to the toast of his health, and said the task which the members of the Conference had before them was a noble one—the extinguishing of class hatred by increasing the welfare of the poor. The toast he proposed was that of the class which had most occupied the attention of the Conference—viz., the children of the working class. The labours of the Conference were such, he said, as would advance civilisation. He concluded with the words, "I drink to all who suffer."

The final sitting of the Conference took place on Saturday afternoon, when the document embodying the decisions was signed by the delegates. Baron von Berlepsch, speaking in French, then delivered a valedictory address. He said that the work of the Conference being now concluded, the question was: What had been the result of their deliberations? The members were not, however, in a position to give to this question a final answer, as their functions had been confined to formulating certain recommendations which would be submitted to their respective Governments. They were, nevertheless, in a position to state whether or not they believed that their recommendations would conduce to the protection of the working classes, and would be likely to assure to them an increase in their material, moral, and intellectual well-being. Upon this point, on behalf of his colleagues, Baron von Berlepsch unhesitatingly answered in the affirmative. However great the difficulty might have at first appeared of finding an international standpoint with regard to the protection of the working classes and the limitation of labour in respect of kind and continuance, it was now a matter of certainty, as a result of their deliberations, that there did exist such a point of view from which each country might consider this question, while at the same time it had regard to its own individual requirements. These points of view might be generalised by saying that there was only one limit to what the laws and customs of any country should grant to the working classes—namely, the cotinued existence and prosperity of industry itself, on which the welfare of the working class was dependent. If the delegates separated in the conviction that the truth of this proposition would always become more and more apparent, they would be able to look back with satisfaction to their labours, and could, with a good conscience, submit the results to their respective Governments with a view to their being put in force. Baron von Berlepsch concluded by conveying to the delegates the thanks of the Emperor for their labours, on which he invoked the blessing of God.

Sir John Gorst, speaking in English, expressed on behalf of his colleagues their thanks to the Emperor for convoking the Conference, which he hoped would not be the last of its kind, and said that if thus millions of children were rescued from misery, and women were restored to household life, the initiative of His Majesty would be remembered with gratitude. M. Jacobs, the Belgian delegate, seconded by the representatives of Spain and Italy, proposed a vote of thanks to Baron von Berlepsch for his services as president, and then the Conference, in the name of the Emperor, was formally closed.

Afterwards the chief delegates of each country were invited to spend the evening with the Emperor at the Schloss, the rest of the company including some of His Majesty's leading generals, Ministers, household officers, and others.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

The recommendations of the Conference are as follow :—

"1. Regulation of work in mines. (a) Whether underground employment should be prohibited in the case (1) of children under a certain age and (2) in the case of females?—It is desirable (1) that the lowest limit of age at which children should be admitted to underground work in mines be gradually and as much as possible raised to the age of fourteen, while for southern countries this limit might be fixed at twelve years; (2) that underground work should be forbidden for females.

"(b) Whether a restriction of the duration of the shifts should be prescribed for mines in which work is particularly dangerous to health?

"It is desirable that, in cases where engineering skill has not succeeded in obviating the dangers to health which are a natural risk or are incidental to the peculiar manner of working certain mines, the duration of the shifts should be limited, the putting in practice of this suggestion, either by law or administrative measure, or by agreement between employer and workmen, or otherwise, being left to each country, according to its principles and practice.

"(c) Whether it is possible to subject work in mines to international regulations in order to assure regularity in the output of coal?

"It is desirable that the engineers intrusted with the working of the mines, should, without exception, be men whose experience and capabilities have been duly tested. That the relations between the miners and the mining engineers should, as far as possible, be direct, and thus calculated to foster a feeling of mutual confidence and respect. That a continuous effort should be made to increase the measures of prevention and relief which each country, according to its customs, has organised to protect the workman and his family against the consequences of illness, misfortune premature incapacitation, old age, or death, and which are designed to improve the lot of the miner and to attach him to his calling. That an effort should be made in order to insure continuity in the production of coal to obviate strikes. Experience shows that the best means of preventing strikes is for masters and men, in all cases where their differences cannot be adjusted by direct agreement, to agree to invoke the decision of an arbiter.

"2. The regulation of Sunday labour. (a) Whether work as a rule should be prohibited on Sunday except in cases of need?

"It is desirable (1) that without prejudice to the exceptions necessary in each country, or to requisite postponements of the day, one day of rest in each week should be insured to all protected persons (children, youths, and women); (2) that one day of rest should be allowed to all industrial workmen; (3) that the day of rest for protected workmen should fall on the Sunday; and (4) that the day of rest for industrial workmen should also fall on a Sunday.

"(b) Assuming this prohibition, what exceptions may be allowed?

"Exceptions are permissible (1) with regard to occupations which on technical grounds necessitate continuity of production, or which supply to the public necessary products whereof delivery must be made daily: (2) with regard to certain occupations which on account of their nature can only be pursued at certain seasons of the year, or which are dependent on the irregular working of natural forces. Even in the case of such exceptions, the workmen should have every other Sunday free.

"(c) Should these exceptions be determined by international agreement, by law, or by administrative measures?

"With a view to determining the exceptions on homogeneous principles it is desirable that their definite regulation should be done by arrangement between the various Governments.

"3. Regulation of children's labour. (a) Whether children up to a certain age should be excluded from industrial work?

"It is desirable that children of both sexes who have not yet reached a certain age should be prohibited from being employed in industrial occupations.

"How is the age to which such a prohibition shall continue to be fixed, and should the age be the same or different in various branches of industry?

"It is desirable that the limit should be fixed at twelve years, save in southern countries, where it might be ten years, and that the limit of age should be the same for all industrial occupations without exception.

"(b) What restrictions should be imposed on the time and manner of employment for children within the permissible limit?

"It is desirable that the children should previously have fulfilled the requirements of elementary education; that children under fourteen should not work either at night or on Sunday; that the aggregate hours of work should not amount to more than six hours, with an interval of at least half an hour; that children should be prohibited from engaging in unhealthy or dangerous occupations, or at least should only be permitted to do so under protective conditions.

"4. The regulation of work for youths. (a) Whether the industrial work of young persons who have passed the age of childhood should be restricted, and if so, up to what age?

"It is desirable that young workpeople of both sexes between fourteen and sixteen should neither work at night nor on Sundays. "(b) What restrictions should be prescribed?

"It is desirable that the aggregate daily hours of work should not exceed ten, with intervals amounting in all to at least one hour and-a-half.

"(c) Are deviations from the general rule to be allowed for certain branches of industry?

"It is desirable that for particular branches of industry certain exceptions should be allowed; that for unhealthy and dangerous occupations restrictions should be imposed, and that young people between sixteen and eighteen should be assured a certain measure of protection as far as regards (1) maximum day's work, (2) night work, (3) Sunday labour, and (4) employment in peculiarly unhealthy and dangerous occupations.

"5. Regulation of female labour. (a) Whether the work of married women should be restricted by day or by night (b) Whether the work of all females (women and girls) should be subjected to certain restrictions? (c) What restrictions would be advisable? (d) Whether exceptions should be provided for in the case of individual branches of industry, and, if so, for which?

"It is desirable (1) that girls and women above sixteen years of age should not work either at night or on Sundays. (2) That the total number of working hours should not exceed eleven daily and with intervals amounting, in all, to at least 1½ hour. (3) That exceptions should be admissible for certain branches of industry. (4) That restrictions should be imposed in the case of occupations, especially unhealthy and dangerous. (5) That mothers should only be allowed to return to work four weeks after their confinement.

"6 Carrying out of the suggestions of the Conference. (1) Should rules be laid down for the execution of the stipulations agreed upon and as to their supervision?

"In the event of the various Governments giving effect to the recommendations of the Conference, the following suggestions are offered :—(1) The execution of the measures which may be introduced in any State with reference to the subjects of deliberation dealt with by the Conference should be superintended by a sufficient number of specially-qualified officials appointed by the Government, who should be independent both of employers and workmen. (2). The yearly reports of these officials published by the various States should be communicated to the other Governments. (3) Each State should periodically, and so far as possible in similar form, collect statistics on the various questions dealt with by the Conference. (4) The States taking part in the Conference should exchange not only these statistical returns but also the text of all legal or administrative measures adopted by them with reference to the questions submitted to the Conference.

"(b) Should the representatives of the Governments interested hold further conferences, and what questions should be laid before them? It is desirable that the deliberations of the States interested should be repeated, with a view to the mutual communication of the observations which may be made during the putting in force of the recommendations of the present Conference, in order to see whether alteration or supplement of the same be desirable."

SIR GEORGE STOKES ON PERSONAL IDENTITY.

SIR GEORGE STOKES, M. P., the President of the Royal Society, delivered a lecture on "I," at the Finsbury Polytechnic on Sunday afternoon (30th ult.) Premising that he would confine himself to the question, What is it that personal identity depends upon and consists in? Let them consider personal identity with respect to others. One great evidence of identity was that of continuity of change. Perhaps this was the principal way we had of judging of the identity of others. When we spoke of our own personality and our own being we were conscious of other evidence than that of mere continuity. This consciousness of personal identity involved memory, and memory involved thought. What was thought? On what did it depend? According to the material hypothesis thought depended on certain molecular changes going on in the brain, as walking depended very much on the muscles of our bodies. There were, however, very great difficulties in the way of such a supposition as this, although thought was very intimately connected with the brain. He was conscious of a power called "will," by which he could move his hand to the right or the left. According to the hypothesis of some, carrying it to its full extent, they were obliged to suppose that whether at that particular moment he moved his hand to the right or the left was determined by something inevitable—something which could not have been otherwise, and must have come down from his ancestors. Might it not be that that axiom was foolish, and that common sense was right after all, and that there was something about us which we called "will" but the origin of which we were unable to describe? It seemed to him that there was but slender foundation for the assumption that everything about us depended simply and soelly upon the action of the ponderable matter which constituted our bodies.

IS THE SOUL INNATELY IMMORTAL?

Then there was the psychic theory, according to which man consisted of body and soul, the body being that mass of ponderable matter which we saw, and touched, and felt; the soul being that upon which—taking this theory in its extreme form—thought almost alone depended. According to this theory, taken in its most extreme form, the soul was rather hampered than otherwise by its union with the body—it would be freer to act if it were separated from the body altogether. This theory in its extreme form was also subject to very great difficulties and objections. Many who held this theory supposed that the soul was innately, by its very nature immortal. Yet this was a theory which was rather of the nature of a philosophical speculation than of a proposition deduced from Scripture. Dr. Westcott, in his "Gospel of the Resurrection," said, "Not unfrequently we substitute for the fulness of the Christian creed the purely philosophic conception of the immortality of the soul, which destroys, as we shall see hereafter, the idea of the continuance of our distinct personal existence." A Bishop whom he himself knew wrote to him that he was in the habit of his parish sermons, before he became a Bishop, of pointing out that the dogma of the immortality of the soul was rather a philosophic theory than a part of Christain doctrine. Another Bishop wrote to him expressing himself in a manner which showed that he was perfectly willing to accept this dogma as not belonging to—as not any necessary part of—the Christian faith. Another Bishop told him that he avoided in his sermons speaking of the immortality of the soul, because, whether it was true or not, he was not satisfied that it was taught by Scripture. In Scripture man was spoken of as constituting a body, and a soul, and a spirit.

THE SCRIPTURAL IDEA OF MAN'S IDENTITY.

Having given certain quotations from the Bible, Professor Stokes said it appeared that there were indications in Scripture of a sort of energy, if he might so term it, lying deeper down than [illegible] the manifestation of life on which the identity of man and his existence and the continuance of his existence depended. It represented the action in the living body as the result of an energy, if he might say so—an energy which was individualized; and the process of life, thinking included, was the result of interaction between this fundamental individualized energy and the organism. The supposition that our individual being depended on something lying even deeper down than thought itself enabled us to understand—at any rate, to conceive—how it might be that our individual selves might go on in another stage of existence, nowithstanding that our present bodies were utterly destroyed and went to corruption. We frequently heard of the immortality of the soul as if it were a part of the Christian faith, which he did not think it was. When he said this they must not confound two totally different things—the immortality of the soul and a future life :—

That there was to be a future life was beyond all question the doctrine of Scripture; but the supposition that the soul was innately immortal was merely a philosophic hypothesis, to account, so to speak, for a future life, and that hypothesis might be incorrect and he was disposed to think it was incorrect to a very considerable extent. He looked upon it that to us the great evidence of a future state was the actual exhibition of it in the resurrection of Christ, and in the promise that there would be to us also resurrection at the proper time. As to the resurrection of Christ, if true, it was an historical event, and certainly as an historical event it was supported by an enormous amount of most weighty evidence. Yet he thought that the historical evidence, strong as it was, was not to be taken alone. We must take the whole body of Christian doctrine, consider how one part dovetailed one into another, how the body of Christian doctrine met with the requirements of our nature, and then we must consider how that hung on to the historical evidence of the resurrection of Christ.

A SINGULAR accident occurred at Portsmouth Dockyard. A labourer, named Tulford, was turning over rubbish, searching for metal, when he discovered a hard substance covered with dirt. He proceeded to knock off the accretion, when an explosion occurred, blowing off two of his fingers and injuring his face. It was afterwards found that the supposed metal was a torpedo fuse, and that the explosion was caused by striking the detonator against a stone.

M. EIFFEL, a Paris correspondent says, does not wish to let the creators of the Forth Bridge [illegible] him. His latest scheme is to bridge over with an iron structure the deep and wide valley of the Saone at Lyons, between the suburbs of [illegible] Rousse and the Fourvieres Hills. [illegible] Rousse stands on a high and steep hill, and [illegible] hive of industry, though wheeled [illegible] difficulty get up to it. The Eiffel [illegible] presented to the Town Council of [illegible] going to name a select committee [illegible]

SPORTING NOTES.

Those who go in heavily for backing horses may be interested to learn that Plunger Walton, who some years ago was going to break the ring, is now employed as waiter in a New York oyster saloon.

Mathew Dawson thinks largely of the chance of Minthe for the City and Suburban.

Says that old veteran, Mr. John Corlett:—Lord Durham, at the next meeting of the Jockey Club, will propose that in future a shorthand writer shall attend the meetings of the Club and report the proceedings. This will be opposed on the ground that the proceedings in full cannot be reported. I hear, by the way, that it is not at all the certainty many believe that Mr. James Lowther will be re-elected steward.

A great deal of dissatisfaction is arising over the starting prices, and it may be doubted whether the offers of a number of "little men" who assemble under Tattersall's stand while the horses are at the post ought to be regarded as the true starting price. In this way you may often hear 100 to 4 called out against a horse that you could not get 1,000 to 80 about. No bet ought to be reported that is of less amount than £25, but nowadays the most flimsy wagers are reported as representing serious business.

Mr. Tickell emulated the big feat of the fine old Duke of York the other day when he took Caradoc to the post for the Challenge Cup, and directly the flag fell rode him back to the paddock. If Mr. Tickell takes my advice he will make haste and apologise both to the N. H. Committee and the sporting public. Further, he should be made to promise not to play practical jokes on the course again, as many of us object to be *Tickelled* in that manner.

Just before Ilex was jumping on to the race course the last time in the Grand National, Sir George Chetwynd laid Mr. Masterman £300 to £100 on his horse, and at that time young Nightingall was patting the horse on the neck.

A grander lot than that which will contest the Guineas this year has seldom been seen at the post, Alloway, Le Nord, Heame, Golden Gate, Surefoot, Blue Green, Right Away, St. Serf Keythorpe, Cruckenthorpe, and Martagon being a lot that would defy the most exacting critic. The fittest of all at the present time are Alloway and St. Serf.

Spills at Plumpton were numerous, for no fewer than 21 competitors out of the 26 that took part in five steeplechase events came to grief, but fortunately not one of the catastrophes resulted seriously.

One of the latest recruits to the turf is Lady Dunlo, who has announced her intention of entering a pony at Hurst Park.

This is an extract from Constable's "Life of James the First," year 1612. "While the public mind was in full excitation from the circumstances, a Scottish gentleman of the name of Ramsey resented some insult which he conceived the Earl of Montgomery has offered to him, by smiting that nobleman across the face with his switch." This occurred on the raceground of Croydon, where great numbers of both counties were present, and the English immediately rose in a tumultuous fashion threatening to make general cause with the countrymen against the Scotch.

"The authorities have," says *Gale's Mirror*, "thought fit to refuse to grant a license to a certain jockey whose services have been greatly in request for riding trials at Newmarket. This seems a terribly harsh proceeding, as nothing has ever been proved against him, and he has a large family of young children to support." I think this is one of those cases where full particulars should be officially published.

Colonel North lost heavily over the defeat of Cambridge in the boatrace.

The Duke of Beaufort was present to see if Benburb could accomplish the big feat of carrying home the 14lb. penalty earned at Hurst Park, and his Grace superintended the big horse's toilette, which was made by Joseph Cannon in the shed at the western side of the padock. Benburb was sent to the post in beautiful condition, and but for that shaky near foreleg of his he would be the model of a strong-framed and immensely powerful thoroughbred.

King's Evil shows smart form, and as he is a sound and improving stamp of colt, the chances are that he will be seen to much greater advantage later on. King's Evil was intended to run at the Gosforth Park meeting on Easter Monday for the Juvenile Plate, and were expected to go very close in that contest.

In one of Ryan's trials the two year old colt by Miser from Phœbe Athol, who had previously been well galloped on more than one occasion, showed his heels to Marcia, Turkish Delight, and Regalis at five furlongs, so that he may be worth bearing in mind should he put in an appearance for the Althorp Park Stakes at Northampton.

Cloudberry would have been backed for the Sefton Park Plate but for the poor show of Patrol at Lincoln. As it was, he did not carry a shilling of stable money, and did the fielders a rare turn when he got home a neck from the highly-tried Polenta.

The Australian jockeys do not impress sporting critics at home by their style of riding, although Turner is said to handle a horse more artistically than Bowes.

Mr. Elliott Lees, who won the Light Weights in the House of Commons Steeplechasing, learnt his riding in South Dorset, where the country is stiff. Walter Long, the winner of the heavy Weights, was, I remember, 10 years ago, a straight follower of the Badminton hounds.

George Barrett and White were, says the *Sporting Review*, both summoned to the inquisitional chamber before their licenses were ultimately granted them. The former was suspected of having supplied some sort of information to a well-known backer, who gambles somewhat extensively, concerning a certain race at Newmarket, while the latter was accused of owning horses and indulging in the forbidden pursuit of betting. That these accusations were groundless is shown by the result of the inquiry.

Ilex is a chesnut horse, about 15h. 3in, with blaze face, and two white hind heels. He has great length, and stands on clean limbs all round. His reach in galloping is great, and he jumped the whole of the country without mistake.

Tommy Tittlemouse made a bold show in the Nottingham Spring Handicap, but pecked badly just as he had got his head in front 70 yards from the finish, otherwise he might have won. It may be noted that this iron-limbed horse has run 82 races since 8 April, 1886, of which he won 15, of the value of £2,672 18s.

At Longchamps the stands have been considerably enlarged, so that no complaints will be made this year by those who attend the Grand Prix, and who last year were unable to find accommodation. A second saddling-paddock has been organised and these are loose boxes or stables which can be used for restive horses.

Most of the leading actors in London are said to suffer from a relaxed condition of the upper part of the throat. This, in the opinion of Sir Morell Mackenzie, is brought on entirely by smoking. His view is confirmed by the remarkable fact that while actors suffer very much from congestion and relaxation of the pharynx, actresses are very rarely afflicted in that way. Ladies who feel inclined to fall in with the present craze for "aping men even in their weaknesses," are advised to beware even of "toying with the cigarette." Some, it has been observed, only smoke with their lips, taking care that very little smoke passes the barrier of the teeth; but Sir Morell Mackenzie warns them that no lady who cares about her voice should expose it even to that slight risk.

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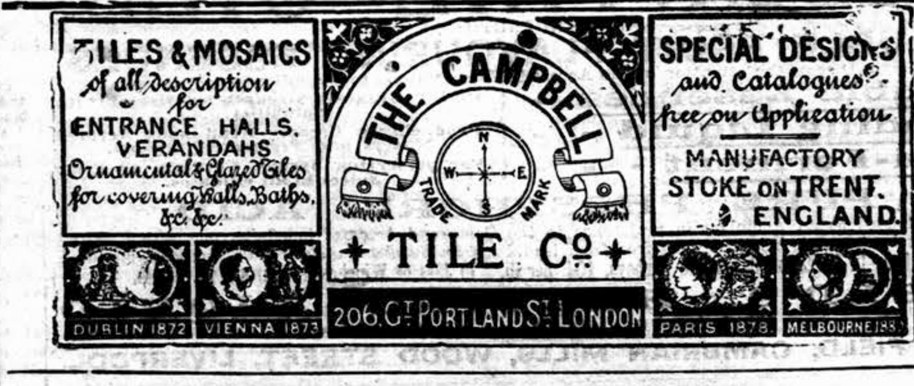

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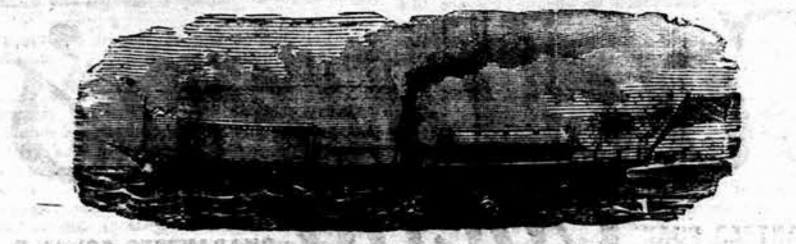

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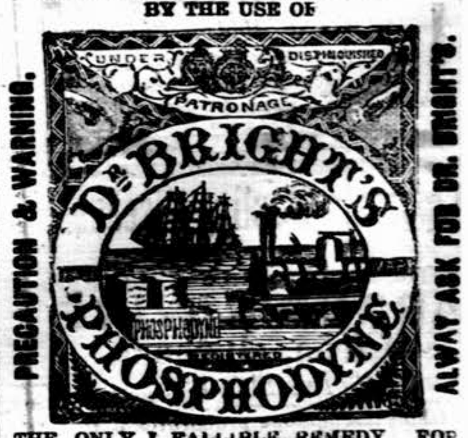

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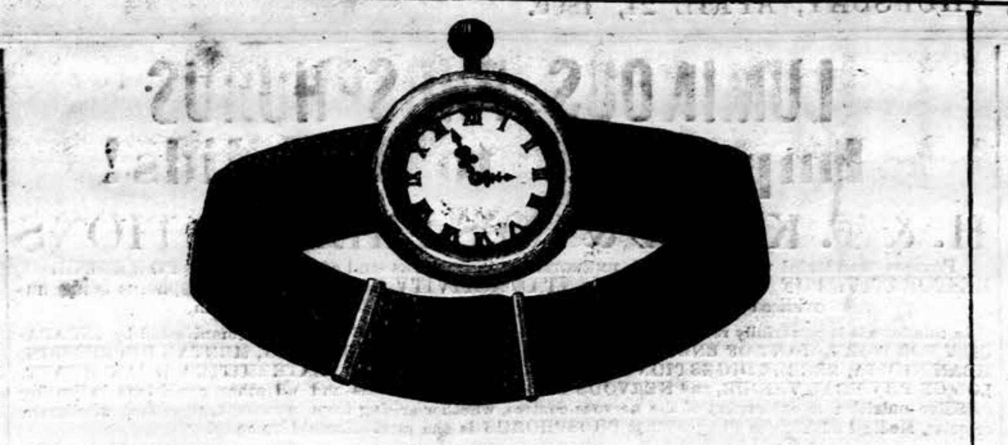

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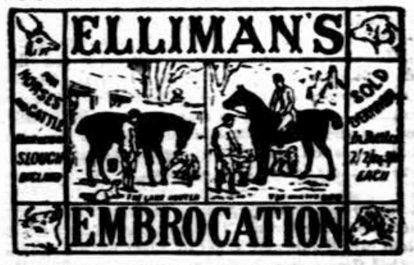

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